

# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 267.]

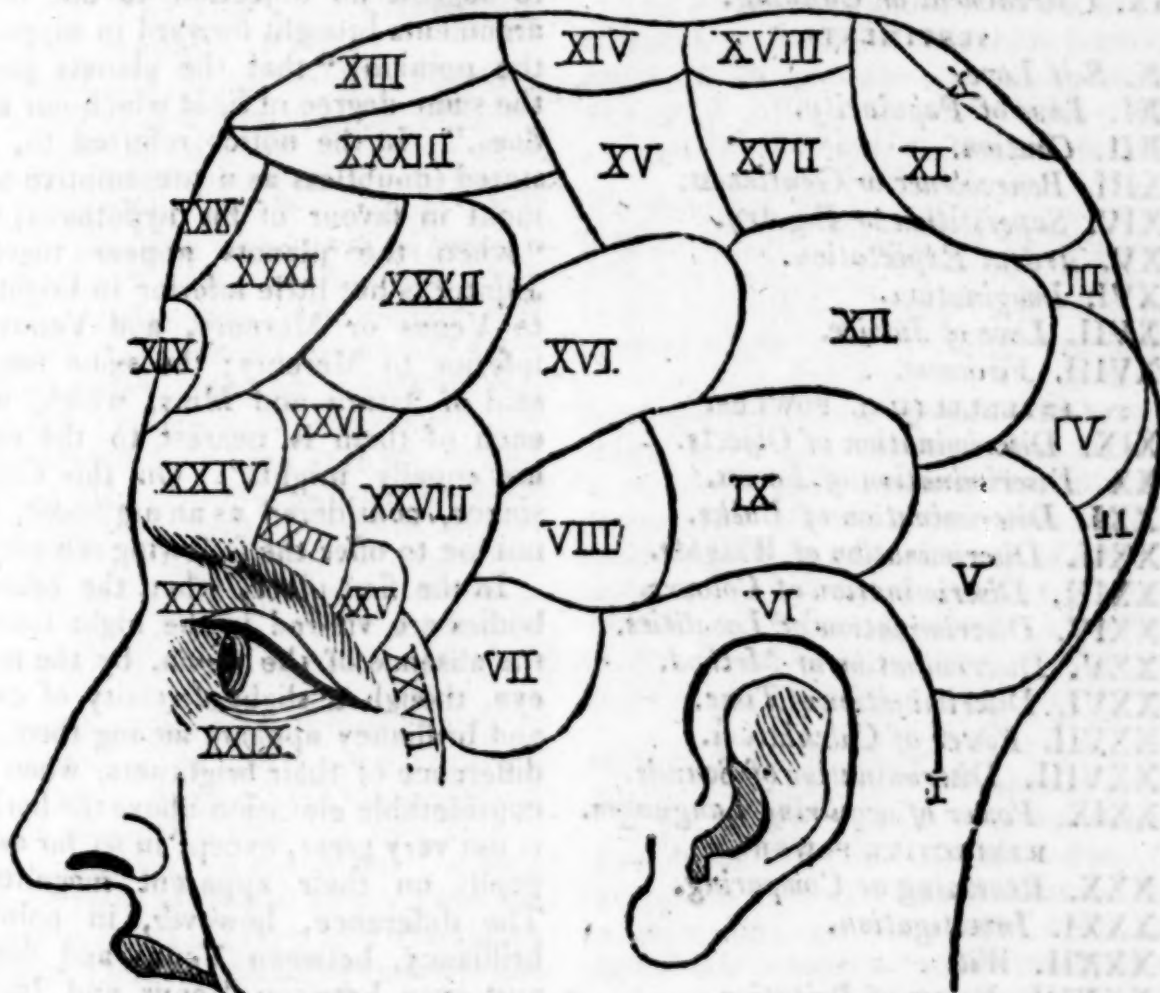
APRIL 1, 1815.

[3 of Vol. 39.]

When the Monthly Magazine was first planned, two leading ideas occupied the minds of those who undertook to conduct it. The first was, that of laying before the Public various objects of information and discussion, both amusing and instructive; the second was that of lending aid to the propagation of those liberal principles respecting some of the most important concerns of mankind, which have been either deserted or virulently opposed by other Periodical Miscellanies; and upon the manly and rational support of which the Fame and Fate of the age must ultimately depend.—*Preface to Monthly Mag. Vol. I.*  
As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read, whether it be for Amusement or for Instruction.—JOHNSON.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

GALL AND SPURZHEIM'S SYSTEM OF CRANIOLOGY.



**I**N the 21st volume, page 197, of the Monthly Magazine, was introduced a view of Dr. Gall's Science of CRANIOLOGY, accompanied by an engraving of heads, shewing the dependance of the exterior physiognomy on the shape of the skull.

Since that time the labours of Dr. GALL, and of his coadjutor Dr. SPURZHEIM, have increased the celebrity of the system; and, whatever may be its foundation, or with whatever success they may have analyzed the powers of nature, the public curiosity on the subject is a sufficient justification of our attention to it.

It is probable that the shape of the skull, and consequently of the excesses of particular portions or functions of the brain, may be links in the chain of secondary causes hitherto unobserved; and in that sense the new science merits

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the attention of philosophers. At the same time it is not improbable but the doctrine may have been carried too far, and that too nice a discrimination of passions and powers may have been attempted by the ingenious professors.

Dr. SPURZHEIM has however afforded the British people an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the foundations of his deductions in lectures, which he has been engaged in delivering during the past winter, in London and other places; and also in an elaborate Treatise, in which he has unfolded at large his own views, and those of Dr. GALL.

From that ingenious work we have copied the above map, and, with the aid of the index, it will convey to our readers a clear view of the system. The figures indicate the localities of the ORGANS or FUNCTIONS, and an enlargement of that part is considered

2 C



considered as indicative of an increase of power or energy in that function, and these enlargements in particular skulls may always be determined by a comparison of two or three skulls.

## PROPENSITIES.

- I. *Physical Love, or Animal Passion.*
- II. *Parental Affection.*
- III. *Love of Country.*
- IV. *Fidelity.*
- V. *Spirit of Personal Contention.*
- VI. *Love of Cruelty or Destruction.*
- VII. *Arrangement or Creation.*
- VIII. *Covetousness or Stealing.*
- IX. *Concealment or Cunning.*

## SENTIMENTS.

- X. *Self Love.*
- XI. *Love of Popularity.*
- XII. *Caution.*
- XIII. *Benevolence or Gentleness.*
- XIV. *Superstition or Bigotry.*
- XV. *Ardent Expectation.*
- XVI. *Imagination.*
- XVII. *Love of Justice.*
- XVIII. *Firmness.*

## INTELLECTUAL POWERS.

- XIX. *Discrimination of Objects.*
- XX. *Discrimination of Forms.*
- XXI. *Discrimination of Bulks.*
- XXII. *Discrimination of Weights.*
- XXIII. *Discrimination of Colours.*
- XXIV. *Discrimination of Localities.*
- XXV. *Discrimination of Method.*
- XXVI. *Discrimination of Time.*
- XXVII. *Power of Calculation.*
- XXVIII. *Discrimination of Sounds.*
- XXIX. *Power of acquiring Languages.*

## REFLECTIVE POWERS.

- XXX. *Reasoning or Comparing.*
- XXXI. *Investigation.*
- XXXII. *Wit.*
- XXXIII. *Power of Imitation.*

For many curious details, Dr. Spurzheim's Lectures, or his published volume, merit attendance or perusal. The distinctions here enumerated are evidently too numerous. Nature at most designates only the GENERA of natural powers, and not the species of social affections. It is, however, due to Drs. GALL and SPURZHEIM to admit that they have greatly improved our knowledge of the anatomy of the brain; and the credit they have acquired in that particular, entitles their inferences in other respects to the attention of the learned and scientific.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for January, I perceive that Mr. George Douglas has ready for the press, "A Treatise upon the Light and Heat of the Planets, in

which he purposes to shew that each of them possesses the same degree of light and heat which our earth does."

Amidst the doubts and ignorance which still prevail respecting the nature of light, and the new investigations and experiments which have lately been made by philosophers on this subject, it would, perhaps, be too presumptuous to assert, that it is impossible to prove the position which Mr. Douglas proposes to support. Without at all pre-judging the result of this gentleman's disquisitions, it may, however, in the mean time, be allowed to suggest an objection to one of the arguments brought forward in support of the opinion, "that the planets possess the same degree of light which our earth does." In the notice referred to, it is stated (doubtless as a presumptive argument in favour of his hypothesis) that, "when the planets appear together, Jupiter is but little inferior in brightness to Venus or Mercury, and Venus not inferior to Mercury; the same may be said of Saturn and Mars, which, when each of them is nearest to the earth, are equally bright." On this circumstance, considered as an argument, permit me to offer the following remarks:—

In the first place, when the heavenly bodies are viewed in the night time, in the absence of the moon, by the naked eye, though a slight diversity of colour and brilliancy appears among them, the difference of their brightness, when at a considerable elevation above the horizon, is not very great, except in so far as depends on their apparent magnitudes. The difference, however, in point of brilliancy, between Venus and Saturn, and even between Venus and Jupiter, is quite obvious and striking. But it is presumed that no certain conclusions can be deduced in regard to the degree of light on the surfaces of the respective planets, from their appearance, during night, to the naked eye; for they appear almost like shining points, and present no well-defined surface or disk, to the unassisted sight. A more just and accurate conclusion may be drawn from their appearance through telescopes of considerable magnifying power, when a large surface is exhibited to the eye. When Jupiter is viewed with a good telescope of considerable power, his surface and margin appear well-defined, and with a mild degree of lustre; whereas Venus, at certain times, particularly about the period of her greatest elongation, when viewed with a similar telescope, exhibits such a brisk glaring appearance, that her disk



disk presents an undefined aspect, and her margin, and the boundary between her dark and enlightened hemisphere, cannot be accurately distinguished.—Hence it is frequently found necessary to contract the aperture of the object-glass of the telescope, in order to diminish the intensity of her light; and, for the same reason, some astronomers, when viewing this planet, have used a smoked glass next the eye; which precautions are never found necessary in viewing Mars, Jupiter, or Saturn.\* This circumstance, of itself, seems to form a presumptive proof that the degree of light on Venus is greater than that on the surface of Jupiter.

But what I consider as still more conclusive, and as forming the principal objection to the opinion now under consideration, is, the different degrees of brilliancy exhibited by the planets, when viewed in the day-time, which is peculiarly striking. On this point I beg leave to quote a passage from a communication I some time ago transmitted to Nicholson's *Philosophical Journal*, entitled "Observations on the celestial bodies, made in the day-time, particularly on the planet Venus, with some new deductions in relation to that planet," inserted in the *Journal* for October 1813. "Though Jupiter, when at, and near, his opposition to the sun, appears to the naked eye with a brilliancy nearly equal to that of Venus, yet there is a very striking difference between these two planets, in respect of lustre, when viewed in daylight. Jupiter, when viewed with a high magnifying power, in the day-time, always exhibits a very dull cloudy appearance; whereas Venus appears with a moderate degree of splendour. About the end of June, 1813, between five and six in the evening, the sun being nearly three hours above the horizon, having viewed the planet Venus, then within  $20^{\circ}$  of the sun, and which appeared with a moderate degree of lustre, I directed the telescope to Jupiter, at that time more than  $32^{\circ}$  from the sun, when the contrast between the two planets was very striking, Jupiter appearing so faint as to be but just discernible, though his apparent magnitude was more than

double that of Venus. In this observation a magnifying power of 60 times was used. In his approach towards the sun, about the end of July, I could not perceive him when he was within  $25^{\circ}$  or  $26^{\circ}$  of his conjunction with that luminary. These circumstances furnish a sensible and popular proof, independent of astronomical calculations, that Jupiter is removed at a much greater distance from the sun than Venus, since his light is so faint as to be scarcely perceptible when more than  $20^{\circ}$  from the sun, while that of Venus is distinctly seen amidst the full splendour of the solar rays."\*

The observation above referred to was made in the presence of several persons, some of whom were not much accustomed to look through telescopes; they all perceived Venus distinctly, as soon as they applied their eye to the telescope; but it was with some difficulty, and not till after several trials, that they could distinguish Jupiter. I have had several opportunities of making similar observations since that time, and they have uniformly produced similar results. Some weeks after Jupiter's last conjunction with the sun, which happened on September 14, 1814, I endeavoured to ascertain how near that luminary he might be seen; but I could not perceive him in the day-time, when he was near the meridian, till October 22, when he was somewhat more than  $29^{\circ}$  in longitude distant from the sun; and, even then, he appeared extremely faint, though, at the time of observation, he was more than  $25^{\circ}$  in altitude. On December 5, I perceived Venus, when near the meridian, about  $40'$  past 11, A.M. when her elevation above the horizon was only about  $12^{\circ}$ ; and also, on the same day, betwixt 9 and 10 o'clock, A.M. when her altitude was little more than  $5^{\circ}$ ; in both cases she appeared more vivid and distinct than Jupiter, on October 22. She was then only about  $5^{\circ}$  distant from the sun; and, had not the state of the weather prevented further observations, she would probably have been seen, when much nearer the sun, notwithstanding her low altitude. In these observations there was no opaque body interposed to intercept the direct solar rays. When we consider the difficulty of perceiving the heavenly bodies, when at low altitudes, through the gross vapours near the horizon, the circum-

\* Dr. Hooke has observed, "that the same glass will bear a greater or less aperture, according to the less or greater light of the object. If, for instance, he was viewing the Sun or Venus, he used smaller apertures; but, if he wanted to view the moon by day-light, or Saturn, Jupiter, or Mars, by night, he used a larger aperture."

\* In the paper from which this extract is taken, an observation is stated, in which Venus was distinctly seen when only  $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  from the sun's eastern limb.



stances in which Venus was seen, in the observations now stated, were evidently very unfavourable; yet neither her proximity to the sun, nor the dense atmosphere through which her rays had to penetrate, could prevent her light from being distinguished. In the month of October last, when Saturn was more than  $90^\circ$  from the sun, he could not be perceived till within half an hour or twenty minutes of sun-set, and even then he exhibited a very faint cloudy appearance, though his apparent diameter was as great, and his altitude, at the time of observation, as high, as those of Venus in the above-stated observations. I have never been able to distinguish this planet, in the day-time, even at the time of its opposition to the sun, except a very short time before sun-setting. His great southern declination, at present, and his consequent low elevation above the horizon, it must be acknowledged, are unfavourable for such observations; but the same circumstances were equally unfavourable in the case of Venus, as noted above.

As the above-stated facts are not solitary instances, but specimens of many similar observations which I have frequently made, they seem to furnish a presumptive proof, that the quantity of light on Venus is considerably greater than that on Jupiter and Saturn; and consequently that the probability lies against the hypothesis which supposes, that "they possess the same degree of light as the earth does." Otherwise, why should Jupiter always exhibit such a dull and cloudy appearance, in the day-time, when compared with Venus? Why should the light of this planet be undistinguishable by day-light when more than  $20^\circ$  distant from the sun, while that of Venus is distinctly seen when she is within  $5^\circ$ , and even when within  $3^\circ$  of the body of that luminary? And why should Saturn be so difficult to be distinguished, even in the most favourable positions, if the light of the superior planets be not inferior in degree to the light of Mercury and Venus? If this is not the conclusion to be deduced, it remains with those who adopt a different opinion to account for the phenomena now described, in another way. Should Mr. Douglas be disposed to question the accuracy of the observations here stated, I can only recommend him to repeat the observations himself, in company with any of his friends, whose minds are not warped by an attachment to a favourite hypothesis; and, at the

same time I may add, that they do not depend on my testimony alone, but some of them could be attested, if requisite, by several respectable characters. That they are not repugnant to the deductions of Mr. Short, who seems to have been among the first who made similar observations, appears from the following extract from his description of the Equatorial Telescope:—"By this instrument most of the stars of the first and second magnitude, have been seen even at mid-day, and the sun shining bright; as also Mercury, Venus, and Jupiter. Saturn and Mars are not so easy to be seen on account of the faintness of their light, except when the sun is but a few hours above the horizon."

*Methven, near Perth;*

*T. Dick.*

*Feb. 2, 1815.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine:*

SIR,

IN your Magazine for March, under the term "Aphorisms," it is maintained that the landed property is mortgaged to the public creditor to the extent of the capital of our debt.—*This I deny.* There is no law, nor was there any bargain at the different periods when our debt was incurred, from which such an inference can be deduced. I know well that it is the firm belief of the monied interest that all lands and property are securities for the principal of the public debt. But the really implied security is not on the principal of all property, nor on land in particular, nor even on the income derived from land and other property, but merely and barely on the taxes levied from the income of the nation. I say, this is the implied security of the public creditor, and that only for his interest, and not for the principal. For, consider the progress of a loan. The minister borrows from certain monied persons, at a fixed rate of interest, in perpetuity, but under no obligation to repay the principal. The exceptions to this prove my position; for I recollect that the public creditor (for some part of the four or five per cents.) is bound to accept his principal if the stocks rise to a certain height. Now to meet the interest, which the minister engages to pay for the loan of the principal sum, "Ways and Means" are proposed by different taxes. In all this there is not the slightest allusion to an engagement, or mortgage, for even the interest over the land and property of the country.

Whenever therefore the taxes cannot be brought to meet the interest of the public debt, the public creditor must submit



submit to a diminution of his interest. And his situation is merely that of a perpetual annuitant, whose annuity depends upon the produce of the taxes.

A. B. C.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IT is offensive to all persons of delicacy to see whole columns of our newspapers occupied with the disgusting details and low slang of boxing-matches; from which foreigners must conclude it to be a subject of the utmost interest and importance to the British public. Boxing ought never to be connived at or permitted, unless it can be proved to have some useful tendency, (instead of exciting a brutal and quarrelsome disposition;) in which case it ought to be more generally encouraged, and not confined to a few individuals of the lowest description.

Those who attend boxing-matches do not reason on the subject, but merely go as to a horse-race for the purpose of betting money; perhaps worse specimens of human nature could not be found than of those who attend such exhibitions. Cock-fighting is a most contemptible and cruel amusement; but how much more so is it to hire two human beings, coolly standing by, and barbarously encouraging them to beat and bruise each other, till the "human face divine" is converted into a hideous piece of deformity, at which humanity shudders! The man who was just before standing erect, in all the pride of his strength, like the "mighty warrior of the race of Fingal," brought by long training to the utmost state of bodily perfection, is in one half hour laid prostrate, fainting with agony, carried away to languish for months on a sick bed, possibly to rise from it no more!

Yet this brutal practice has its advocates; for there is nothing too absurd not to have advocates, particularly if sanctioned by long custom and antiquity. It has even been asserted that bull-baiting is of use to preserve the British character from degenerating and becoming effeminate; but experience has shewn that those people who know nothing of boxing or bull-baiting are quite as brave in the field of battle as those who have been accustomed to practices that are worse than useless, and a national disgrace.

VERITAS.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I REQUEST your readers to believe that I could not say, "I wish we were

well rid of the *Property Tax*, if even at the expence of something as bad or worse." I know not whether we are not in the wrong of being rid of it on such terms. But, although we often undesignedly change bad for worse, no one wishes such an exchange. It should have been printed, "if not at the expence."

I believe it capable, by reducing to *political* proportions instead of mere *arithmetical* 10 per cent., wherever it falls, to have received modifications, which may have made it preferable to most other means, perhaps to any, of raising a vast annual sum.

But then *Life-Annuities*, and, still more, incomes from *professions*, and *trade* or *manufactures*, ought to have been taxed much more lightly than absolute fixed property, whether real or personal; and small property than great. Seeing no prospect of such modifications, I saw no probability of much substantial relief. I think few will say that I was much deceived, or that we are any way near a politic, just, and tolerably-equal system of finance.

*Solar Spots.*

These are now become conspicuous on each side of the Sun, as it presents itself alternately in about 13 days  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

*Apparent Measure of a Degree.*

My sight measures the apparent mean diameter of the Sun and Moon at about 6 inches; which I find the *Chinese astronomy* well corresponds with more than 2000 years back; 100 feet, or *tchang*, being  $= 100^\circ$ . This may assist, in a gross estimate, what old Chronicles mean when speaking of *Trains of Comets* 20 feet or yards long.—*Vide Pingré Cometograph. t. 1, p. 851, and pp. 572-9.*

Troston;

CAPEL LOFFT.

March 2, 1815.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN the year 1816 there will be four eclipses, two of the ☉ and two of the ☾. The first is of the ☉ on the 27th of May, but invisible in these parts. The second is a total and visible one of the ☾ on the 9th and 10th of June. The third is a large and visible one of the ☉, which I purpose giving a description of in this paper. The fourth is a partial and visible one of the ☾ on the 4th of December.

The solar eclipse of November 19th will be the largest visible one at London since that of 1764. It will be central and total in some parts of Europe and Asia, the ☾'s apparent diameter, at its greatest



greatest altitude on the central tract exceeds that of the ☉ about 46"; causing an umbrageous tract of one hundred miles, more or less in breadth, according to the position of the ☽ with respect to the horizon.

This eclipse will begin on the ☉'s upper limb at his rising, in lat. 47° 55' 3" N. long. 10° 51' 11" W., and in a few minutes will be visible over a great extent of country. Before the centre of the ☽ enters the earth's disc, the eclipse will be seen at the Azores, Maderias, the British isles, in France, Spain, Germany, &c.

The commencement of the central tract will be at 9<sup>h</sup> 34<sup>m</sup> 53<sup>s</sup>, in lat. 66° 18' N. long. 0° 5' E. passing over some parts of Norway, and along the coast of Sweden near the Cattegat, it crosses the Baltic and the island of Bornholm, and, after leaving lat. 54° 32', long. 15° 23', it will enter Pomerania about 40' after nine, a little to the N. E. of Colberg, continuing its course to lat. 51° 14', long. 19° 38' in Prussian Poland; at 46<sup>m</sup> after nine it will be very near the town of Cracow; entering Hungary, the central tract will pass over lat. 48° 3', long. 23° 21', to lat. 45° 57', long. 26° 38', where it will leave that country, and enter European Turkey about 55' after nine, cross the Danube near Silistria, and at ten o'clock it will have reached the coast of the Black Sea in lat. 43° 51', long. 29° 10'. The ☉ will be centrally eclipsed at noon in lat. 43° 23' 43", long. 29° 42' 30", which happens in the Black Sea, about one hundred and fifty miles N. N. E. of Constantinople; the tract passes over lat. 41° 58', long. 31° 25', and enters Asiatic Turkey about 6' after ten; and, in crossing that country, its position will be lat. 40° 8', long. 33° 10', lat. 38° 40', long. 35° 1', lat. 37° 22', long. 37° 1', lat. 36° 13', long. 38° 56', lat. 35° 7', long. 40° 47', lat. 34° 8', long. 42° 39', and lat. 33° 22', long. 44° 19'; leaving Turkey close to the city of Bagdad, it enters Persia, at 40<sup>m</sup> after ten, near the borders of Arabia. In crossing Persia, the curvature of the central tract will be very considerable. It will pass over lat. 32° 38', long. 46° 13', lat. 32° 5', long. 48° 18', lat. 31° 23', long. 50° 32', lat. 31° 6', long. 52° 46', lat. 30° 50', long. 55° 28', lat. 30°

40', long. 58° 27', lat. 30° 58', long. 62° 11', and lat. 31° 43', long. 66° 41'; quitting Persia at 22 after eleven, it will enter the northern part of Hindostan, passing over lat. 33° 6', long. 73° 31', and at about 26<sup>m</sup> after eleven will reach the extensive empire of China. Entering the great desert of Cobi, the central eclipse leaves the earth with the setting ☉ in lat. 35° 54' 59" N. long. 83° 9' 57" E. at 27' 49" after eleven, A.M. Hence the line joining the centres of the ☉ and ☽ will describe a curve on the earth's surface not less than 4650 geographical miles in 1<sup>h</sup> 52<sup>m</sup>

56. But, owing to the globular form of the earth, and its diurnal motion on its axis, combined with the motion of the ☽ in her relative orbit, the increments of the curve will be very unequal, making a difference between those at the ingress and in the middle of nearly 190 geographical miles in a minute.

The eclipse will finally leave the earth in lat. 13° 19' 43" N. long. 73° 26' 26" E., which happens in the Arabian sea, near the coast of Malabar. It will be visible to all Europe, the N. E. part of Africa, as far as the line, and the north-western parts of Asia. The duration will be 4<sup>h</sup> 31<sup>m</sup> 12<sup>s</sup>, beginning at 8<sup>h</sup> 15<sup>m</sup> 45<sup>s</sup> and ending at 12<sup>h</sup> 46<sup>m</sup> 57<sup>s</sup>.

As this eclipse will not only be total along the central tract, but for several miles on each side of it, and the umbra will pass over some places of note, both in Europe and Asia, it is to be hoped curiosity will induce some persons to communicate their observations on such an interesting phenomenon. It has generally happened, that the great solar eclipses at London have been annular ones, which was the case in 1748, 1764, 1793, 1804, and will be again in 1820; so that it very rarely happens that the umbra passes over Europe, which makes it more desirable in the present instance, when an opportunity offers in this quarter of the globe, to have a correct account of the circumstances attending the apparent extinction of the great light of Heaven.

I shall now give the elements for constructing this eclipse, from which many curious deductions may be obtained:—

*The Elements for Constructing the great Solar Eclipse of 1816.*

Semi-diameter of the Earth's disc = (60' 16".5—8".9) . . . 1° 0' 7".6

☉'s declination (south) . . . 19° 30' 43"

☽'s true latitude, north, decreasing . . . 50' 46".8

The angle which the relative orbit makes with the ecliptic . . . 5° 35' 34".2

Apparent time of the true ☿ of the ☉ and ☽, Nov. 19, at 10<sup>h</sup> 22<sup>m</sup> 43<sup>s</sup> A.M.

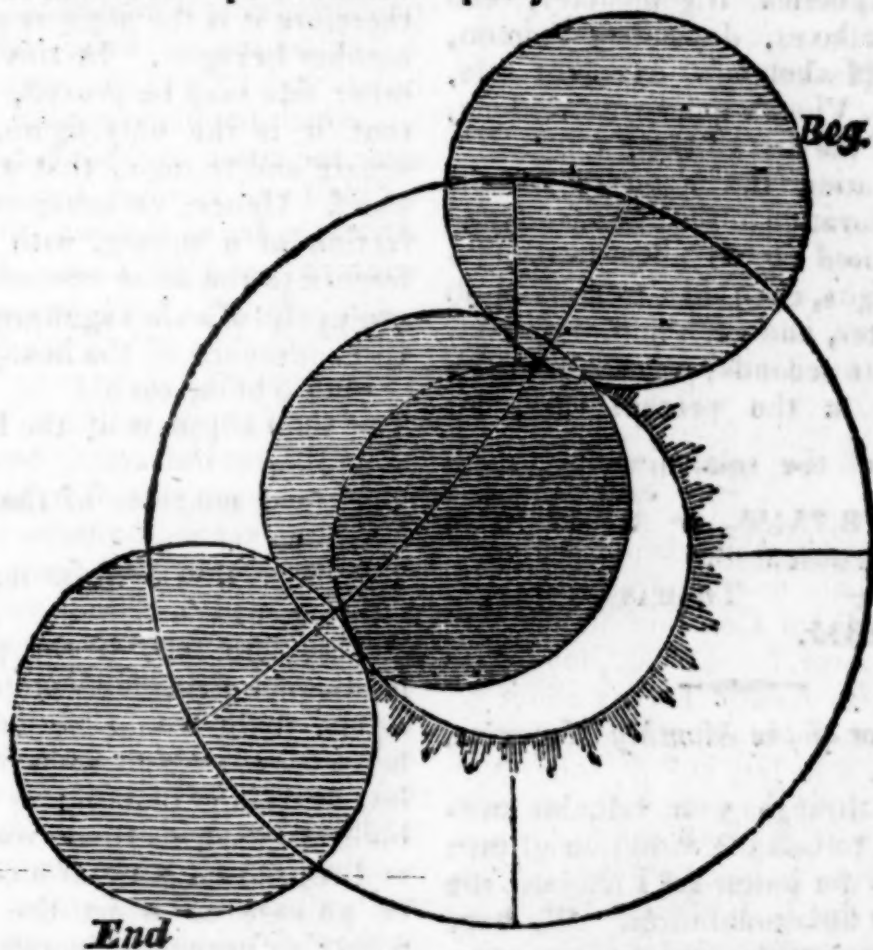
Horary



Horary motion of the ☾ from the ☉ in her relative orbit	34' 29".4
Horizontal semi-diameter of the ☾	16' 27"
Ditto of the ☉	16' 13".5
Sum of the semi-diameters of the ☉ and ☾	32' 40".5
Longitude of the ☉ and ☾ at the time of true ☿	7° 27' 0" 59"
Horary motion of the ☾ in longitude	36' 44".2
Horary motion of the ☉ in longitude	2' 34".6
Horary motion of the ☾ in latitude	3' 21"
Obliquity of the ecliptic	23° 27' 52"
Equation of time at ☿	14' 21".86
Horary motion of ☉ in R.A. = 2' 36".5. ☉'s R.A.	234° 43' 14"
Horary motion of ☉ in declination	34".8

The above elements are computed from the best astronomical tables extant. The place of the ☉, and every particular relating to that body, are calculated from the tables of M. de Lambre, and those for the ☾ from the tables of M. Burg, for which, in addition to the prize offered by the Board of Longitude at Paris, he was very handsomely rewarded by the late Emperor of France out of his private purse, for this laborious and invaluable performance.

Here follows the type and calculation of this eclipse for the latitude and meridian of Greenwich. As this eclipse happens at a great distance from the nonagesimal degree, and the latter having at the same time a considerable altitude above the horizon, with ☾'s latitude descending, the apparent contact of the ☉'s and ☾'s limbs will take place very near the highest point of the ☉'s periphery.



Beginning Nov. 19, A.M.	h. m. s.	
Visible ☿	8 18 23	Apparent Time
Middle, or Greatest Obscuration	9 19 49	
Ecliptic, or True ☿	9 23 51	
End	10 22 43	
	10 33 50	
Duration	h. m. s.	
Digits of the ☉'s diameter eclipsed	2 15 27	
Or superficial digits	9° 23' 37"	
	8 45 16.4	

The eclipse begins at Greenwich about 37' after the ☉ has risen, viz. at 3 18 23 A.T. at which time the first

defect will be observed to take place on the right hand at 18° 18' 58" from the vertical point of the ☉'s limb.

\* It appears that our correspondent's calculations of the Beginnings, Middle, End, and Digits, obscured, agree very near with those in the Nautical Almanac, but, in the point of contact of the ☉'s and ☾'s limbs, with respect to the vertical circle, there is a considerable difference. Mr. Squire makes the contact to take place at about 18° from the ☉'s vertex, whereas the Nautical Almanac states it at 59° from the said point.—EDITOR.



At 9<sup>h</sup> 23<sup>m</sup> 31<sup>s</sup>, or the time of the greatest obscuration, the centre of the  $\text{D}$  makes an angle with the vertical circle, to the left hand, of  $51^{\circ} 34' 36''$ , at which time the  $\odot$  will be (vulgarly) 9<sup>h</sup> 23<sup>m</sup> 37<sup>s</sup> eclipsed on its north-easterly limb, but accurately 8<sup>h</sup> 45<sup>m</sup> 16.4<sup>s</sup> on the said limb. The eclipse will end at 10<sup>h</sup> 33<sup>m</sup> 50<sup>s</sup>, and the  $\text{D}$  leaves the  $\odot$ 's disc, on the left hand, at  $61^{\circ} 8' 17''$  from its lowermost point.

The  $\text{D}$ 's semi-diameter at the beginning is  $16' 28''$ , at the middle  $16' 30''$ , and at the end  $16' 31''.5$ , with the  $\odot$ 's semi-diameter  $16' 13''.5$ , and the distance of their centres at the time of the greatest obscuration  $7' 19''.39$ .

In the calculations of this eclipse for Greenwich, I have ascertained the longitude and altitude of the nonagesimal degree by spherical trigonometry, and the  $\text{D}$ 's parallaxes, depending thereon, from Dr. Maskelyne's excellent rule, given in Mr. Vince's quarto Astronomy, at page 67 of the first edition.

In calculating the quantity of the greatest obscuration of the present eclipse, I have supposed the  $\odot$ 's disc to contain 12 square digits, each digit to contain 60 square minutes, and each minute to contain 60 square seconds; agreeably to this supposition, in the present case, for

9<sup>h</sup> 23<sup>m</sup> 37<sup>s</sup> of the solar diameter, there will be only 8.75455, or 8<sup>h</sup> 45<sup>m</sup> 16.38<sup>s</sup> of the surface obscured.

Epping; THOMAS SQUIRE.

Feb. 27, 1815.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WISH, through your valuable miscellany, to call the attention of men of science to the power (if I may use the word) of the hexagonal form. We have our circles, crescents, squares, octagons, and polygons; but the *utile dulci* appears to unite best in the hexagon, which may be proved a circular concentration; for, while a single circle is the most perfect figure, the hexagon is naturally formed from the union of circles. Thus, the bee builds in the most perfect of forms; for the divine gift inclines her to the circle, but, for the good of the community, the union of cells forms the hexagon. To prove this, inspect an honey-comb; and all the cells of the exterior of the comb, where no pressure takes place,

will be seen to be circular. The hexagon has less circumference, in proportion to its contents to any figure that will unite with itself; as a simple proof of which I add the following.

Every hexagon consists of 6 triangles. Every triangle contains 2 right angles. Twice 6 is 12. Therefore, if one R. A. = 90, 12 R. A. = 1080. Whatever number of lines meet in one point, they are equal to 4 R. A. (15 Euclid;) therefore, if one R. A. = 90, 4 = 360. Take the points from the triangles, that is, take 360 from 1080, the remainder is 720, which is the circumference of an hexagon: 720 divided by the number of triangles, 6, makes the two angles of each triangle by the circumference 120. One angle then is 60. If one line divide another straight line, the angles on the two sides are equal to 2 R. A. = 180. If one angle be 60, the other must be 120; but 120 is the angle of an hexagon; therefore it is the angle required to form another hexagon. In this manner, the other side may be proved, to shew also that it is the only figure, except the square and triangle, that will unite with itself. Hence, an hexagon has the perfection of a square, with less circumference to the same contents. The triangles also of an hexagon are equilateral—Circumference of the hexagon and square being each 180  
The solid contents of the hexagon will be 2430  
The solid contents of the square will be 2025  
That is, as 6 to 5 in favour of the hexagon.

Therefore, sir, if the proprietors of land could divide their property into hexagons, there would be no odd pieces, but a ring-fence to each, with the smallest portion of bounds; so if a city were built in hexagons there would be unity and regularity, without a confined length of passage to assist the force of the wind; so hexagonal houses might have a near neighbourhood without too close an union, and more interior in proportion to the building, and hexagonal rooms would have the like convenience without a sameness of aspect. There are many cases in which the hexagonal might be constantly used with advantage, such as pitching hurdles for sheep, where the labour of six days might be done in five, and always at fairs for the pens; so I conceive chimneys—but I have done.

Avebury, Marlboro',

C. LUCAS.

Dec. 1814.



*For the Monthly Magazine.*

CONTINUATION of a MORNING'S WALK  
from LONDON to KEW.

ON entering Putney Heath, the eye is caught by an obelisk which stands by the Kingston road-side, at the distance of two hundred yards. It records a wonder of the last age; and the liberal attention of the public authorities to a discovery respectably announced, and which promised ulterior advantages to the community. Several destructive Fires in London had led ingenious men to consider of the means of preventing similar catastrophes. One person improved water-engines, another suggested floors of stucco, and others contrived means of escape; but David Hartley, esq. a son of the illustrious writer who traced to their sources the associations of Ideas, and then a member of parliament, contrived to build a house which no application of combustibles could consume.

This house, still standing at the distance of a hundred yards from the obelisk, serves as a monument of the inventor's plans; but, like every thing besides, it recently excited the avarice of speculation, and, when I saw it, was filled with workmen, who were converting it into a tasteful mansion, adding wings to it, throwing out verandas, and destroying all vestiges of its original purpose. One of the workmen shewed me into the room in which, in 1774, the King and Queen took their breakfast; while, in the room beneath, fires were lighted on the floor, and various inflammable materials were ignited, to prove that the rooms above were fire-proof. Marks of these experiments were still visible on the charred boards. In like manner there still remained charred surfaces on the landings of the staircase, whereon fires had been lighted for the purpose of consuming them, but in vain; though the stairs and all the floorings were of ordinary deal wood! The fires in the rooms had been so strong that parts of the deal joists in the floor above were charred, though the boards in contact with them were in no degree penetrated.

The alterations making at the moment enabled me to comprehend the whole of Mr. Hartley's system. Parts of the floors having been taken up, it appeared that they were double, and that his contrivance consisted in interposing between each set of boards, sheets of laminated iron or copper. This metallic lining served to render the floors air-tight, and thereby to intercept the ascent of the heated air, so that, although

the inferior boards were actually charred, the less inflammable material of metal prevented the process of combustion from taking place in the superior boards. These sheets of iron or copper, for I found both in different places, were not thicker than tinfoil or cartridge-paper; yet, when interposed between the double set of boards, they appeared to have answered the purpose.

The House of Commons voted 2500*l.* to Mr. Hartley to defray the expences of this building; the sovereign considered it a popular act to give him countenance; and a patriotic lord-mayor and the corporation of London, to impress the vulgar with deeper convictions of its importance, witnessed the indestructible property of the structure on the 110th anniversary of the commencement of the great fire of London. Yet the invention sunk into obscurity, and few records remain of it except the pompous obelisk and the wreck of this house. The American war converted Mr. Hartley into a patriot, and perhaps lost him the confidence and favour of the court; or the expence of double floors; or the idea of ponderous metallic plates; or perhaps the little expectation which a man who builds a house entertains that it is to be burnt, jointly or severally operated so as to prevent its adoption. Yet the evident security these sheets produce as coverings to joists and girders, and the means they afford of cutting off the communication of the fungus, which destroys structures by dry-rot as certainly as fire itself, may still recommend them in cases where proprietors retain the direction of their own buildings, and are uncontrolled by the prejudices and cupidity of workmen.

It merits observation that in modern-built Houses taste or accident has effected sufficient security against fire without any special preventives. Fire is only ungovernable when in its ascent it meets with combustible materials. Heat, as the principle of expansion, rarifies and volatilizes all bodies; and then, as the heavier give place to the lighter, so bodies subject to its action ascend, and carry up with them the principle, matter, or action of heat. A chief object therefore of man's policy in economizing fire, in subduing it to his use, and in governing its decomposing and destructive powers, should be to prevent its finding fuel in the ascent. No connected timbers ought therefore to join an inferior floor with a superior, so that, if one floor were on fire, its feeble lateral combustion might easily be extinguished



with a mop and a pail of water, provided no train of combustibles were extended to the floor above. Such is the language of philosophy, and such the slight process of reason, by attending to which the habitations of men may at all times be secured against the calamity of fire. How absurd however was the construction of our houses till within the last twenty or thirty years! Wooden staircases, exposed wooden balusters, and wainscotted walls, coated with paints composed of oil and turpentine, and put together more like a train of combustibles, or a fire-ship for objects of destruction, than the habitations of beings calling themselves rational! Ingenuity could in truth scarcely have devised a more fatal pile, which seemed to have been composed of combustibles laid together and arranged for the purpose of conflagration! The taste of modern architecture has however, without intending it, corrected this evil. Stone staircases, iron balusters, plastered walls, and lofty rooms, contribute to cut off the communication, though a fire may have seized on a flooring, or on any articles of furniture. This security might however be further increased by more strictly regarding the principle; and by cutting off all contact between floor and floor, made by wooden pilasters, window-shutters, &c., by more liberal introduction of iron, and by the occasional use of Hartley's iron or copper sheets; while nothing of ornament or utility need be sacrificed.

By analogous reasoning it is suggested to us, that, if those females whose clothes have taken fire, and whose head, throat, breasts, and arm-pits, are consequently exposed to the increasing intensity of an ascending flame, were instantly to throw themselves into an horizontal position, their vital parts would not only not be affected, but the lateral flame would be so trifling as to be easily and safely extinguished. What in human life can exceed in horror, the circumstance of a woman, in full health, often in the middle of her friends and family, being roasted alive by combustibles fastened to her person, from which it is impossible to escape till her most sensitive parts have been reduced to a cinder! What crime ever perpetrated by human turpitude could have warranted such a fate? What demons, contriving mischief and torments, could have invented a combination of miseries so terrible and heart-rending? The decorations of beauty—the gratification of pride—even the humble means of health and comfort, are thus rendered the unmerciful

instruments of the keenest sufferings, the most frightful sudden deaths, and the most dismal domestic tragedies! Yet the entire evil arises from the principle of the ascent of all heat; from the flame meeting in that ascent with fresh fuel to feed on, by which its intensity is progressively augmented; and then acting at its summit on the head, throat, and sensitive vital parts of the agonized victim. The remedy therefore is simply to lie down, when the roaring flame of several feet high will be so reduced that it may be put out with the hands, with the other parts of the garments, or by any extraneous covering.

About a hundred yards from this fire-proof house stands the Telegraph which communicates with Chelsea, and forms part of the chain from the Admiralty to Portsmouth and Plymouth. I found a very intelligent man on the premises, and collected from him various facts in regard to these establishments. I learnt that there are twelve stations between London and Portsmouth, and thirty-one between London and Plymouth, of which eight are part of the Portsmouth line till they separate in the New Forest. The other chains extend from London to Yarmouth, formed by nineteen stations, and from London to Deal formed by ten stations, making in the whole sixty-four separate telegraphs. The distances average about eight miles, yet some of them are twelve or fourteen miles; and the distances are often increased by the want of commanding heights. In the Yarmouth line particularly they make a considerable detour northward.

After about twenty years' experience, they calculate on about two hundred days on which signals can be transmitted throughout the day; about sixty others on which they pass only part of the day, or at particular stations; and about one hundred days in which few of the stations can see the others. The powers of the stations in this respect are exceedingly various. The station in question is generally rendered useless during easterly winds by the smoke of London, which fills the valley of the Thames between this spot and Chelsea Hospital; or more commonly between the shorter distance of the Admiralty and Chelsea. Dead flats were found to be universally unfavourable; and generally stations were useless in nearly the proportion of the miles of dead flat looked over. On the contrary, stations between hill and hill, looking across a valley, or series of valleys, were mostly clear; and water surfaces were



were found to produce fewer obscure days than land in any situation. The period least favourable of the same day was an hour or two before and after the sun's passage of the meridian, particularly on dead levels, where the play of the sun's rays on the rising exhalations rendered distant vision exceedingly obscure. The stillness of the morning and evening were ascertained to be the most favourable hours for observation.

The transmission of a message from London to Portsmouth usually took place in about fifteen minutes; but, by an experiment tried for the purpose, a single signal has been transmitted to Plymouth and back again in three minutes, which by the Telegraph route was at least five hundred miles. In this instance however notice had been given to make ready, and every captain was at his post to receive and return the signals. The speed was at the rate of one hundred and seventy miles in a minute, or three miles per second, or three seconds at each station; a facility truly wonderful! The number of signals produced by the English telegraph is sixty-three—by which they represent the ten digits, the letters of the alphabet, many generic words, and all the numbers expressed by the combination of the digits sixty-three ways. The signals are sufficiently various to express any three or four words in twice as many changes of the shutters.

The observers at these telegraphs are not expected to keep their eye constantly at the glass, but only to look every five minutes for the signal to make ready. The telescopes are Dolland's Achromatics, at which one would wonder, if every thing done for governments were not converted into a job. The intention should have been to enable the observer to see the greatest number of times, and consequently the light should be intercepted by the smallest quantity of glass. Dolland's Achromatics contain, however, six lenses, and possess no recommendation but their enlarged field, and their freedom from prismatic colours in that field, points of no consequence in looking through a fixed glass at a fixed and circumscribed object. The field of the Galilean telescope is quite large enough, and, having but two lenses, one of which is a thin concave, it gives the object with greater brightness, and therefore ought to have been preferred for this purpose. It seems strange too, that, to ease the operator, it was never contrived to exhibit the fixed spectrum on the principle of a portable camera,

so that, without wearying the eye, the motion of the distant telegraph might have been exhibited on a plain surface, and seen with both eyes like the leaf of a book. The application of optical instruments, between a fixed station and fixed object, ought to have been made in an original manner, and not influenced by the practices which prevail in regard to moveable telescopes for moving objects.

It concerned me to learn, that it was one of the first measures of the economy of government, on the peace, to break up these demi-scientific establishments. The expence of 64 stations, at 150*l.* per annum, was but 10,000*l.* continuing 5000*l.* at half pay; and, if government wanted them no longer, they might have been devoted to the private service of individuals. I have long cherished and promulgated the opinion, that a system of telegraphs, for domestic purposes, would constitute the perfection of civilization in any country. Multifarious are the occasions in which individual interests require to be communicated with telegraphic celerity. The shipping concerns alone would keep telegraphs constantly at work, between all the ports of the kingdom and Lloyd's coffee-house; and commerce would be essentially served, if, during Change-hours at London, Bristol, Liverpool, Hull and Glasgow, communications could be made to and fro' relative to the state of markets, purchases, sales, and other transactions of business. How convenient too would be such a rapid intercourse between London and country bankers, in regard to balances, advances, and money transactions; how desirable in law business between London and country practitioners; and how important in cases of bankruptcy or insolvency! In family concerns, notices of deaths, births, accidents, progressive sickness, &c. it would often be deeply interesting. The state of elections, the issues of lawsuits, determinations of the legislature, questions for answers, and numberless events of more or less importance, would occur to keep the telegraphs in constant requisition, so as abundantly to repay the cost of constructing and maintaining them.

A guinea would be cheerfully paid per 100 miles, for 5 or 6 words, which by preconcert might be transmitted in cypher. Instead of sixty-four telegraphs, we might then require five hundred, and an establishment costing 100,000*l.* per annum; but five hundred messages and replies



per day, between different parts of the kingdom, taken at 2l. each, would in two hundred and fifty days produce 250,000l. or a net revenue of 150,000l. And if, to achieve such an object, if for such manifold purposes, and if to confer on men a species of ubiquity, 50,000l. per annum were lost, it would be worth the sacrifice to give to the people of England an advantage not possessed, and never likely to be possessed, by any other people on earth. It could not interfere with the revenues of the post-office, because every man would correspond on any topic on which he had communicated by telegraph. The present uncertainty of communication might be much diminished by using Galilean instead of Achromatic telescopes; and by elevating the machines with rack-work, in stations subject to fogs, to the height of two or three hundred feet, so as to clear the fog, and give the telegraph the advantage of an artificial valley. I am sanguine enough to hope, that, if the warlike propensities of the British ministry should be curbed by want of means to gratify them, they will be forced to seek the genuine glory arising from the culture of the arts of peace; and in that case some minister may acquire renown by realizing the project here sketched.

What a triumph of civilized, over uncultivated man would be afforded by such an extension of the telegraphic system! The combinations of the TELESCOPE began what those of the TELEGRAPH would complete. United, they would produce a kind of *mortal ubiquity*, extending the powers of humanity over a surface of some hundred miles, thereby rendering the intercourse of an industrious community independent of time and distance, and binding the whole in ties of self-interest by means, which, though designated by nature, could be achieved only in a high state of civilization through fortunate combinations of human art.

As I looked around me from this eminence, a multitude of ideas, sympathies, and affections, vibrated on my mind, which it would be impossible or tedious to analyse. The organ of the Eye was here played upon like that of the Ear in a musical concert. Nor was it the sense alone which was touched by this visual harmony; but every chord and tone found its separate concord or discord, in innumerable associations and reminiscences. It was, in truth, a chorus to the eye, unattended by the noise and distraction produced by the affected compositions of HANDEL; but it filled the

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The north and north-east was still obscured by the dingy, irregular, and dense smoke issuing from the volcano of the metropolis. In looking upon it, how difficult it was to avoid tracing the now mingled masses back to their several sources, considering the happiness or misery which they reflected from the respective fire-sides, and gauging the aspirations of hope or the sighs of wretchedness, which were combined with this social atmosphere! Convenient alike to every condition of humanity, it flowed at once from the dungeons of despairing convicts, the cellars and garrets of squalid poverty, the busy haunts of avarice, the waste of luxury, and the wantonness of wealth.

The devouring monster of the metropolis exhibited right before me its equivocal and meretricious beauties, its aspiring churches, towers, edifices, and manufactories. WESTMINSTER ABBEY stood prominent, reviving the recollection of its superstitious origin, but exciting deep veneration as the depository of the bones of so much renown, and of much wisdom and virtue. What topics for contemplation, if they had not been recently exhausted in the classical stanzas of a MAURICE! St. PAUL's, the monument of Wren, was but just visible through the haze, though the man at the Telegraph asserted, that he could sometimes tell the hour by its dial without the aid of a telescope. How characteristic is this structure become of the British metropolis, and how flat the mass of common spires and smoky chimneys would now seem without it! The Monument, recording the delusions of faction, and the Tower, with all its gloomy associations, were visible in the reach of the river. Of Churches there appeared a monotonous groupe; while the houses presented a dingy and misshapen mass, as uninteresting at the distance of seven miles as an ant-hill at the distance of seven feet. Indeed any wretch capable of wantonly setting his foot upon an ant-hill, and of destroying that in which he could not sympathize, because it made no palpable appeal to his senses, might at this



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Of the moral condition, and feelings, concentrated within a spot thus embraced by one glance of the eye, how impossible to form an estimate! Supposing 900,000 human creatures thus huddled together, in 150,000 houses, we may conclude, that 100,000 will always be lying on the bed of sickness, and that 30,000 are constantly afflicted by mortal diseases, 80 of whom expire every day, or 3 in every hour! Of the 150,000 house-keepers, above 50,000 are racked by poverty, or by the prospect of its approach; other 50,000 maintain a precarious independence; while perhaps not 50,000 enjoy various degrees of comfort and occasional happiness. The greater part of the first class are either already plunged, or pre-disposed to plunge, into vices and crimes unknown except in such a city; those of the second class maintain a virtuous struggle, but more frequently sink into the lowest, than rise into the highest class; while, among the third class, there are found all degrees of virtue and worth, mixed however with an envious spirit of rivalry, and an indulgence in expence and luxury that reduces the number of truly happy families into very narrow limits.

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#### COMMON SENSE.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

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IS it not extraordinary that, during the various discussions of the Corn Question, no person has drawn the strong and evident analogy which exists between the claims of the LAND-OWNERS, and what is actually conceded to the STOCK-OWNERS? The former ask of the whole population a contribution of about TWENTY millions per annum to keep up the value of land; yet do not the latter get FIFTEEN millions in the sinking fund to keep up the price of stocks?

If, however, the TWENTY millions are conceded to the land-owner, ought not TEN millions, by the same law and reasoning, to be conceded as bounties on export to MANUFACTURERS, so that the three classes might be on a level?

Or, rather than create so absurd a condition, would it not be more reasonable to abolish the fifteen millions of taxes raised to keep up the price of the stocks?

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\* Mr. B. Maxwell.

consuming



consuming food before he is fit for use, and is often prematurely destroyed in two or three years, or sooner. This increased demand for horses is chiefly owing to the number of stage-coaches, and particularly the mail; since the establishment of which a mischievous competition to drive against time†, has been excited, to the annual destruction of hundreds of these useful animals, for no good purpose whatever. Previous to the introduction of mail-coaches, persons in distant counties were quite satisfied to receive the mail in due time by the old conveyance, and commercial concerns were carried on just as well as at present.

It is shocking to humanity to witness the cruelties inflicted on post-horses: a horse worked beyond his strength will not last so long as one better treated, but the profit to the innkeeper is the same. Many people seem to think they derive consequence from shewing no mercy to post-horses: a great man always drives hard; and little men wish to follow his example. It is a subject that would require the pen of an Erskine to do it justice. An immense number of useless horses are kept out of mere parade; it is to be hoped the additional tax will diminish their number, and that this important subject will be duly considered.

VERITAS.

March 2.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS on the GRECIAN TRAGIC DRAMA.

**E**URIPIDES, the third of this illustrious triumvirate, was a native of the Isle of Salamis, and he was born in the midst of the triumphal pomp which followed the battles of Salamis and Plataea. He was twelve or fourteen years younger than Sophocles, and died one year before him, at the advanced age of seventy-five. Euripides is supposed to have written more than seventy tragedies, nineteen only of which are now extant. Though inferior in the natural fire and force of genius to Æschylus, and in the facility and felicity of invention to Sophocles, Euripides surpasses both his predecessors in tenderness and pathos. He abounds in philosophic and noble sentiments, borrowed from the school of Socrates, with whose friendship he was honoured, and from whose example he was solicitous to make every pursuit sub-

† Hundreds of persons have lost their lives, or been maimed, by the overturning of coaches at night, from furious driving, of late years.

servient to the interests of virtue. His numbers are remarkably harmonious, and his chorusses abound with poetical beauties, though sometimes, as Aristotle has observed, but slightly connected with the subject of the drama.

Arranged in conformity to chronological order, the first tragedy of Euripides is,

1. "*The Bacchanals*." To the majority of an Athenian audience, and for their gratification, and not that of the more refined portion of it, this drama appears to have been written, it would afford probably great delight; being founded on one of the most popular stories of the ancient mythology—the amour of Jupiter with Semele, and the birth and achievements of Bacchus. But, in the present times, all persons of common sense and common decency must regard with indignation and astonishment this humiliating sacrifice, offered by a great genius, a poet, and a philosopher, at the altar of human weakness, superstition, and folly.

There are nevertheless indications scattered throughout this extravagant composition, from which it may be inferred that Euripides himself blushed at his subject; and that it was penned merely to gain that applause which he ought to have contemned. But in writing this drama he had doubtless in his recollection the ancient dogma of Draco, who established, as an everlasting law in Athens, that the gods were to be worshipped according to the custom of their ancestors. Having on some occasions expressed himself with a freedom and scepticism, perhaps not wholly free from danger, he chuses here to affect credulity, and revel in absurdity. The following language is put into the mouth of the ancient and venerable seer Tiresias,

Into the nature of th' immortal powers  
I search not too minutely. Those traditions  
Which from our sires descended, and which  
long

We have preserved, coeval with our birth,  
By no insidious reasping, no device  
Of sophisters, can ever be o'erthrown.

Tiresias makes, however, a wretched attempt to explain the mystery, as he styles it, of Bacchus being enclosed in the thigh of Jove; and he thus exhorts Pentheus, on whom the aged Cadmus had devolved his authority,

Learn to suppress the fond conceit, nor  
think

That you are wise; but in this land  
Receive the god—pour forth libations, celebrate

His feasts, and on your brow the garland  
bind.

In



In the ensuing scene the chorus makes the following *prudent* declaration,

'Tis wisdom to restrain our souls  
From crediting the doctrines taught  
By men too rashly arrogant;  
Whate'er with uniform consent

The MULTITUDE hath practised and approved,

As an unquestion'd truth will I proclaim.

And in a succeeding ode they say, in allusion to the frantic rites and acts of Bacchus,—

Securely o'er life's dangerous stage  
Who hope to pass, their wandering thoughts confine,

Nor scrutinize exploits divine:

I envy not the talents of the sage,

Far nobler aims are mine;

Those truths alone I labour to attain

Which stablish virtue's endless reign.

In a word, the lesson inculcated throughout this drama is, that the ancient traditions respecting religion ought not to be disturbed or questioned, that speculations on such subjects were presumptuous and useless, and that the practice of virtue, unallied with reason, comprehended every thing valuable or important in human existence.

2. "*Ion*." This seems to have been the original and prototype of that numerous class of tragedies turning upon the discovery and recovery of long-lost children, of which Home's *Douglas* is perhaps the most popular and pleasing. *Ion* has been imitated by the late laureat Whitehead, in his *Creusa* queen of Athens, with great improvement of the plot at least, if not of the poetry of Euripides; but no art, it may almost be said no genius, will reconcile a modern English audience to a mythological tale. What know we of the Delphic fane? of Cephissus or Olympus? It must indeed be acknowledged that the feelings of the ancients, and particularly of the Greeks, must have been totally different from those which now pervade the minds, even of men the most profoundly versed in antiquity. Mythology spoke a language familiar to the Grecian ear; the events, the characters, the persons, and the places were all closely connected with their own native and genuine history. To us all is foreign, artificial, and unnatural. It is true that the utmost force of the human intellect has been exerted in the embellishment of these monstrous fictions, by which the sun of truth is almost wholly veiled; but the circumambient clouds are adorned with a thousand varying tints, and occasionally assume the most beautiful, as well as the most grotesque and fantastic forms.

In this drama, as in many others, we meet with expressions, from the lips even of virtuous persons, apparently incompatible with the slightest degree of reverence for the gods. *Creusa*, not without reason indeed, exclaims,

O most audacious ravages committed  
By the immortal gods! To whom for justice

Can we appeal, if, through the wrongs of those

Who rule the world with a despotic power,  
We perish?

But far more remarkable is the following apostrophe to *Apollo*, in reference to the wrongs of *Creusa*, from the youthful, the innocent, and the pious *Ion*, the votary of that god, and dedicated to his service in the temple of *Delphi*:—

—Since thou art supreme  
In majesty, let virtue too be thine;  
For whosoever of the human race  
Transgresses, with severity the gods  
Punish his crimes; then how can it be just  
For you, whose sacred laws mankind obey,  
Yourselves to break them? Tho' 'twould  
never be,

This supposition will I make—that thou  
Neptune, and Jove—who in the heavens  
bears rule,

Should make atonement to mankind for those

Whom ye have forcibly deflowered, your temples

Must ye exhaust, to pay the fines imposed  
On your base deeds. For, when ye follow  
pleasure,

Heedless of decency, ye act amiss.

No longer is it just to speak of men

As wicked, if the conduct of the gods

We imitate; our censures rather ought

To fall on those who such examples give.

What can we think of the religious creed of the poet who could hazard, in the presence, it may almost be said, of an assembled nation, reflections so severe, and, at the same time, so just, upon those deities, who were the acknowledged objects of the national worship? What can we think of the sentiments really entertained by the worshippers of these profligate deities? Or what of the religious system, which not merely inculcated, but in a manner consecrated, this profligacy? At the first glance cast upon this tissue of crimes and absurdities, we must be tempted to suppose that the whole was regarded as a solemn farce, and that no one could be so far deluded as to give serious credit to any part of it. But man is himself made up of inconsistencies, and with certain qualifications, and, on the part of intelligent and reflecting



flecting persons, large exceptions and allowances, it is sufficiently evident that the mythological system was embraced by the nations of antiquity as essentially and radically true.

3. "*Medea*" affords a grand and striking subject for imperial tragedy. *Medea* is a woman of the highest rank, of great accomplishments, of commanding talents, and of violent passions. She is moreover possessed of magical secrets, and supernatural powers. This extraordinary personage, having conceived a romantic and unbounded attachment to an unprincipled adventurer, abandons the palace of her father, and Colchis her native country, to accompany her lover Jason on his return to Greece.

After an interval of no long duration, she finds the affections of her husband wholly estranged; and is apprized that he has adopted the resolution of divorcing, and sending into exile, her who had for his sake made such sacrifices, in order to unite himself to the daughter of Creon king of Corinth, which city had afforded them a safe and hospitable asylum. At this intelligence she is thrown into transports of rage, terminating in schemes of the direst and most desperate revenge. These emotions are blended with occasional displays of the most exquisite sensibility, though wholly unrestrained by the operation of any virtuous principle. And the entire character of *Medea*, as represented by Euripides, is tremendously awful; and, what is extremely rare, either in fiction or real life, our fixed and unequivocal abhorrence is mingled with sentiments of the deepest compassion. Her courage and confidence in her own resources compel our admiration; and our scorn is reserved for the selfish, the base, and perfidious Jason—the prototype of ten thousand lovers of the same villainous stamp, who made it their practice first to deceive, and then perhaps their boast to betray.

To the circumstances of horror interwoven with the catastrophe of this drama, we are in some degree reconciled by the notoriety of the fable, which was beyond the competence of the poet to alter or modify. The dreadful triumph of *Medea* over Jason at their final meeting, after having perpetrated the murder of his intended bride and her own children, is conceived with a sublimity which agitates every faculty of the soul; and, if it were possible to sympathize in the sorrows of such a man, would make even Jason an object of pity.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,  
SIR,

I LATELY observed in your Magazine some remarks on that curious, but difficult, subject, the power of imagination to affect the human fœtus. The opinion that this sometimes happens is so universally believed, that I do not recollect to have heard it called in question except by W. N. in your number for July 1814. I could mention many instances of this supposed fact, such as are produced by Mr. Briggs (see your number for November); but, as they are neither more striking nor better authenticated, I shall not trouble you with them. I have however other reasons beside those of speculative curiosity to join with that gentleman in his invitation to physiologists to give a deliberate decision in this doubtful affair. Are we in any degree to acquiesce in the vulgar notion that certain singularities in the human body are caused by longing desires, or by terror, and sudden starts of fancy of the pregnant mother; or are we to class them among the *lusi natura*, those apparently unaccountable deviations from the usual system, which are as frequently to be seen among animals and vegetables as in the human race. This last appears the most probable hypothesis, for it is not easy to conceive that any passion of the mind could impart a physical mark, or in any way alter or new-mould the fœtus, when fully formed. Why then should women continue to be haunted by a hideous imaginary phantom. We have lately heard much of a young lady with a pig-like face, which all the newspapers gravely tell us was caused by the mother looking at a Pomeranian dog. What anxious fears, what horrid fancies, must such stories occasion to pregnant females, to whom the sight of many kinds of animals must daily occur. It belongs, I imagine, to the lecturer on midwifery to say whether such effects be possible, and, if there be any danger, to warn us of its extent, or for ever to dispel our apprehensions.

Feb. 25, 1815.

S. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE paper of *Common Sense*, for the month of March, contains a concise view of many important facts, and some principles which I consider as undoubted truths.

The value of the whole stock of the country has been lately estimated by Mr. Colquhoun, at about the sum your very



very shrewd correspondent, *Common Sense*, mentions; but it must be observed that the valuation was made when our currency was greatly depreciated, and the prices of corn and labour, and all other articles, were very high. The price of gold, of corn, and of labour, having fallen, and all manufactured goods having been falling for some few years past, I consider that estimate by far too high at present. It is too high, at least, by the difference of the ratio between 5l. 11s. and 4l. 9s. by the oz. for gold, which is at the rate of nearly 20 per cent.; for as 111 : 89 :: 100 : 80½, which is a fall of 10½ per cent.

The question concerning the corn-laws, I consider to be very ill understood. It is a complicated question, arising out of the effect of taxation, and the sudden change in the value of money. I have endeavoured, in my work, entitled, "*The Elements of the Science of Money*," to explain the various changes to which all monies are liable, and have considered them as all naturally liable to slow changes; which, as far as they are natural and unavoidable, are either not prejudicial, or not so in any violent degree; but are relieved by some other natural process of commerce, or some necessary principle of social intercourse, founded in the law of nature.

I have therein considered the effect of a paper system on agriculture, (Book 2, chap. xv.) and, taking it for granted, that, under the artificial system of British commerce, which has so long prevailed, a restriction on the importation of corn was necessary to protect the British farmer, I shewed, in 1811, that 66s. was no longer the true protecting price, but that it should be raised between 80s. and 100s.; and, to prevent any necessity for repeated changes of the law, I said, "Upon the principles which we have established, in order to give due encouragement to agriculture, so long as commerce or manufactures are encouraged by restriction on importation, it is necessary that the productions of agriculture should bear a relative price to other commodities, or it must languish; we should advise, that, to ascertain the true price for the importation of corn since 1797, we should convert paper money into bullion, at the price of bullion, assume the average rate of price for three years, and add 10 or 15 per cent. to the price for a profit, which will give the true price at which importation may be allowed without danger to agriculture."—(p. 369.)

This was said upon the supposition,

that the former price of 66s. was rightly assumed, and that the principle of restriction should be carried to its full extent. But Malthus has of late sufficiently argued against this principle; and it is obvious, that, while the rate of prices was kept up, as in the early part of 1813, agriculture was sufficiently improving, notwithstanding importation was allowed.

My former opinion was founded upon the then state of prices, which were rising, and were thereby diminishing daily the value of money, and, as I have elsewhere shewn, the burthen of taxes, and the value of an annuity of 20s. in the 3 per cents. The case is now altered. The fall of prices raises the value of money, and the burthen of taxes, and the 20s. annuity, at least 20 per cent. in which proportion it has sunk the value of all other property. The value of the capital of the nation is, therefore, no longer 2,200 millions, but 1,760 millions, which makes a loss of 440 millions. The debt, however, still remains above 800 millions, the interest 28 millions, the expenditure 60 millions, and the burthen, or mortgage to stockholders, is no longer one-third, but nearly half of the capital of the nation.

That the fall in corn is not an alteration of the real price of corn, but of the nominal or money price in England, which does not affect the price abroad, appears from the following facts. While, in the beginning of 1813, the importation price was fixed at 66s. the exchange with France was 17.50 cents. say 18 f. and a Frenchman got for 60s. which I take as an even sum, 66 francs. The exchange being at 22 fr. for a pound, he must, at present, in order to obtain 66 francs, receive 75s. The rise of exchanges, therefore, has operated to add more than 15s. to the real protecting price of importation; and I do not believe that the foreigner can send corn here at present for the price of 63s. or much under 75s. paper currency, advantageously, even if the restrictions were laid aside.

The question, as it now stands, is indeed momentous. Merchants and traders of all sorts have, for at least five or six years, been losing their property by millions. The value of all manufactured goods has been sinking. Manufactories and establishments in trade have been destroyed in great numbers throughout the kingdom. This has reduced the quantity of mercantile bills, of country bank-notes, of accommodation bills, and



of all sorts of paper-money, except Bank of England notes. What has remained has risen in value. Commerce and circulation have been checked; this check has further increased the value of paper-money. There being less paper-money in circulation, and credit being greatly diminished, corn, labour, and all farming produce, of necessity must fall; but, rents and taxes remaining the same, the farmers are ruined just as the traders have been before them. Where this will stop, till rents and taxes are deduced proportionably, that is to say at least 20 per cent. it is impossible to anticipate.

The land-owners, who are in full possession of the government, say, If the price of corn cannot be kept up, farmers must be ruined, agriculture stopped, and the country starved. The price of corn shall therefore be kept up to 80s. as a minimum; and to raise the price of corn to above 80s. is now the avowed object of the government. But there is some difficulty in doing it: If prices in free trade, (and internally there is a free trade in England,) find their true level, the price of corn has fallen only because the people could not afford to pay more for it; and, if the price of corn must be raised, all other prices must be raised also. If that should be the consequence of the new corn-law, which I presume will be passed, and labour rises proportionably, paper-money will increase rapidly, credit must be as wild and indiscriminate as ever, exchanges will rise against us with the price of bullion; and, if we have peace instead of war, we shall soon cease to feel much the weight of taxes, until those who live by taxation plunge the nation again into war.

The only question that appears to me doubtful is, whether, during the year 1815, it is possible to raise the price of corn to 80s. without great distress to the trading part of the community. If that cannot be done, rents and taxes must fall. To pay off the whole of the debt in money, I have shewn to be impossible; (see *El. of the Science of Money*, B. 3. cap. ii.) To liquidate it fairly, by transferring to the stock-holder a due proportion of the lands and buildings in the nation, that is, by allowing him to foreclose his mortgage, I have shewn to be just and feasible at all times; Book 3, cap. vi, but not necessary. To make rents always equal, I have shewn, that it is only necessary to reserve a corn-rent, (Book 2, cap. xii. p. 338;) in which

I agree with your correspondent, Mr. H. Campbell.

The sudden change in the value of money, has produced more sudden misery than all the other consequences of the war. Its sudden fall, if possible, would be perhaps not less perilous than its sudden rise has been. For great and violent shocks to all property, I was prepared, as soon as the paper system should be suddenly destroyed by the incautious opening of the bank payments in gold. It would be the immediate ruin of all traders and agriculturists, without providing another standard of value. For a similar shock, by the reduction of credit and paper-money, through the universal bankruptcy of the trading interests, as a consequence of the exclusion from the continents of Europe and America, I was not prepared; but it is my belief, that, if that ruin is extended still further to the agricultural interest than it has been, the national distress will be beyond all example.

Whether the attempt of the land-owners will be successful, and stop the distress, is, in my opinion, doubtful. I believe it to be well meant. If it does not succeed, rents and taxes must be accommodated to the price of corn, or the people will be reduced to absolute misery.

I have endeavoured to give you a short view of my judgment upon the subject which Common Sense has discussed; but cannot agree with him, that the shifting off the burthen of taxes by a general rise of prices, is to be deprecated. It is the only way in which repeated taxation can be rendered tolerable. It is the only way, by sinking the exchanges, to let our commodities into a foreign market; it being obvious, that, while we calculate in a debased paper currency, the foreigner calculates in gold, and thus all things are brought to an equality.

JOHN PRINCE SMITH.

*Gray's Inn Square; March 1, 1815.*

P. S. *Common Sense* will oblige me by explaining, in the next number, how the Bank of England is to be compelled to pay its notes in specie; or why, having received no specie for any note now in existence, it ought to be compelled to pay in specie.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN answer to the question of Viator, in p. 29, I would remark, that all good surveyors of land reduce their measures to *horizontal ones* at the time of



taking them, and without which reduction it is impossible to plan an uneven estate with any accuracy. Certain schoolmasters and pretenders to this art not uncommonly take their dimensions in the field, for separately calculating each triangle, into which they divide the several fields, and thus often their calculations exceed the horizontal measure of an estate; but experienced surveyors, several hundreds of whose maps of considerable estates or parishes in various parts of Britain, from Sussex to Sutherland, I have minutely examined, and in numerous instances compared them with my own measurements made for mineral purposes,—such surveyors, I say, invariably lay down a horizontal plan, from dimensions taken as above; and, from other dimensions subsequently taken, on this plan, by its own scale, calculate the area or content of the several fields, and of the whole estate, or of considerable portions of it separately, and by which means only can checks be obtained on the *scaleg* operations: of course horizontal measurements are the usual and proper ones.

A MINERAL SURVEYOR.

London; Feb. 8, 1815.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE great pleasure in replying to one of your correspondents respecting a method of increasing the quantity of wax for candles, and other purposes, by which the price of that commodity would be reduced to a standard sufficiently low for the common purposes of life.

Neither the honour of being modelled in wax, sculptured in marble, cast in metal, nor even the proposed premium, would stimulate me to make known my ideas on this subject half so readily as the superior honour of contributing to the convenience and pleasure of the fair sex, who so greatly admire the beauty, delicacy, and cleanliness of wax candles, or the happiness of improving the condition of the poorer classes in the country, by inducing them to pay more attention to the cultivation of honey. It has been calculated that Scotland alone would annually produce 2,000,000 pints of honey. What then would this flowery land supply, if we were to collect the rich stores of nature?

The harvest, truly, is great, but the labourers are few. In travelling through this waste of sweets, it is lamentable to observe, how very seldom a hive appears in the garden of the cottager. But, if

the proprietor of such habitation would make it a condition with every tenant to keep bees, and increase the number of stocks annually in every favourable season, it would be a certain method of bringing a considerable addition of both wax and honey to market.

But, with respect to wax, the immediate object of your correspondent's enquiry, there is, I conceive, a way by which bees may be made to produce double the quantity. The plan is simply this. As soon as a new swarm have filled their habitation with combs, before they begin to store them with honey, or have bred many of their young; fumigate the bees, (which will not in the least enfeeble them afterwards,) and then cut away all their curious structure, with the exception of those cells, if indeed there are any, containing maggots and food; return the bees into the hive before they have time to recover from their torpor, and they will immediately renew their efforts to repair their loss. If this be done before July, they will have sufficient time to rear their offspring, and treasure up a supply for the ensuing winter. Consequently, this wax will be an additional profit; and, since it may be done very conveniently with hives of the common structure, it will not encounter the prejudices of the poor, who are obstinately attached to them from superstition, as well as habit; and thus, by rendering them more productive, will in fact obviate the greatest objection to them.

Should the apiator rob the wax too often to allow the labourers time to fill their last fabric with honey, they will subsist very well all winter on sugared beer. At this time I have a stock totally destitute of their own store, but there are no bees in a more vigorous state.

Before I conclude, let me recommend to the ladies, with whose domestic habits it peculiarly accords, to attend to this rational, profitable, and curious amusement, and which might enable them to make their own wax candles.

Feb. 13, 1815.

A LOVER OF BEES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE occasions on which the commercial world has had to regret the shocks it has experienced from the failure of metropolitan and provincial bankers, have of late been so frequent, and the shocks themselves so violent, that the attention of the legislature has been



drawn to the subject; and, after incalculable mischief has been produced, there is a probability that some palliative measures will be adopted to prevent the recurrence of the evils complained of.

The apparent inadequacy of the measures said to be in contemplation, forms a final objection against them. It is a true maxim, as well in the moral as in the physical world, that violent remedies must be applied to desperate disorders. All restrictive measures will fail in their operation. They will either be broken down, or evaded, if there be not some serious personal punishment to be apprehended, as the necessary result of these moral delinquencies. The circumstance of the bankruptcy of a banker, demands a much more serious consideration than the most determined fraud on the part of an insolvent individual. The banker is the depositary of public honour, as well as of private wealth. There is a degree of credit attached to the profession in the estimation of every man, to which no other trade, however extensive, can lay claim. The banker is every where recognised, rather in a public than in a private capacity. It is known that he has an honourable method of realising an adequate profit on the money he has in his hands, without either the necessity of risk, or the possibility of failure. It is expected, that the money entrusted to him will be employed in this known source of advantage, and in no other way. It is this consideration which is the basis of the confidence the public have in him. It is this known source of profit which obtains him credit. No man would trust another with his property, without either an adequate consideration, or the assurance that it was not to be employed in any uncertain or doubtful speculation. If a merchant borrows money for the purpose of employing it in traffic, the lender requires an interest proportional to the risk he runs, and the borrower himself expects a return adequate to the uncertainty of the trade in which he embarks. But, as it respects bankers, the case is widely different; those who entrust them with their money receive no interest. They ought not, therefore, to run any risk. They ought not to be subject to hazard, or the consequences of failure.

The recent failure of several banking-houses, supposed to be respectable, gives me a cause, and affords me ground for justifying an appeal to the legislature, to induce them to prevent in future such

infamous, such disgraceful, such destructive occurrences, by the dread of the most severe and certain punishment. As the matter now stands, the bankrupt banker, though the most unjustifiable of all bankrupts, though the most unprincipled of swindlers, escapes without one-tenth part of the odium which ought to attach to him. He meets with none of the punishment due to his delinquency. The law which prevents entailed estates from being liable to personal debts, enables men, in his situation, at once to defraud and deride the unsuspecting creditors, who are reduced to the necessity of hearing both the wickedness of the robbery, and the wantonness of the insult.

The principal reason why bankers are patronised to such an extent, is to be found in the necessity the tradesman has for a safe and commodious receptacle for his superfluous floating capital. Connected with this, among many tradesmen, there is another, the ensuring the negociation of such paper securities as are supposed, at least, to be given for *bona-fide* transactions between responsible persons, at the common rate of interest.

This statement comprises the whole of the legitimate business of the banker. Who then can hear without indignation and surprise of the banker becoming a bankrupt? What hazard is there necessarily connected with the profession? What right have bankers to run unnecessary risk? What rational cause for insolvency can be produced? How can insolvency be justified?

Prodigality may account for any expenditure. The income of a prince would be too small to support the extravagance of luxury. No revenue can be sufficient to supply the demands of prodigal mistresses, the chances of the gaming table, or the follies of the race-course. I need not pause here to prove the criminality of madly squandering away, in such pursuits, the property of others. It may be said, that this remark goes to prove all bankrupts guilty men; but I shall show, that it applies particularly to bankers.

A tradesman may anticipate a profit from his business, which may fail; but a banker must necessarily be expected to pause at every step he takes. It is never his own property that composes his capital. Is it then any thing but a fraud, of the basest description, to devote the property of others to purposes for which its owners never designed it? To squan-



der away intentionally the property of others, in this manner, is a species of guilt for which language has no name, and for which, it is to be regretted, the civil code has no punishment. The conduct of the highwayman is honest, upright, and honourable, when compared with that of the wantonly-profligate and wilfully-extravagant banker.

The business of the banker is, of itself, a source of immense capital, as well as of enormous certain profit. Bankers not only run a divided risk, in the worst of cases, with others engaged in business, but they have peculiar sources of information and other advantages, which enable them to avoid any that are not merely trivial, while they move in the proper sphere of their own professions. Nay, events have shewn, that they are capable of practising their own real professions when actually insolvent. The result of this reasoning is this—that the failures of bankers are produced by a speculative interference in other concerns, which would be as detrimental to the public at large in its success, as it is to their ruined creditors in its failure.

The union of various trades is, on all occasions, injurious to the public, but in the cases of bankers it is most objectionable. The confidence of one portion of the public is converted into the means of establishing a mercantile interference, which generally terminates either in an overgrown monopoly, or in the total ruin of the parties concerned. Ought bankers any longer to be justified in these practices? Is it policy to lend them money, that they may do the trading interest and the public in general the greatest possible mischief?

It is to bankers speculating with the immense sums entrusted to them for security, that all the evils of monopoly in our manufacturing towns, and in the villages adjacent to them, are to be attributed. When the provincial banks have borne down all private competition; when immense fortunes have in some cases impoverished the general state of society; and, when in others the extreme of avarice has failed in its calculations, a general distress and a degree of misery has been the result, the extent of which can hardly be conceived. They have speculated in every necessary of life, in cattle, corn, coals, cotton, wool, fruit, potatoes, &c. Every thing in the gross which could be grasped at, has been the subject of this injurious interference. Is it not then impolitic, in the public, to suffer them to connect any

trading or agricultural pursuit with their original and proper designs.

Nor has this evil been confined to country towns and villages; the metropolis has not at all escaped from their speculative practices. West-India produce and merchandise of every description, through the medium of brokers, have been the subjects of their interference. In the stocks, their dabbling is still more notorious; beside all these evils, they have frequently become the medium of negotiating fictitious bills and rejected accommodation paper. They are too in the constant habit of discounting the bills of speculators, in whom they imagine they can confide, to a most enormous extent. From this reasoning it is obvious, that all measures to prevent the failure of bankers, which do not restrain the proceedings here complained of, must, even where they do not fail, leave endless evils on society; evils that are the groundwork of all public discontent and popular commotion.

Our government deserve credit for their wish to prevent these occurrences; they deserve gratitude for all they do to prevent them; but the measures proposed can effect nothing, until the landed estates of bankers and debtors in general are made responsible for their debts. Such a measure as this would encrease credit where credit is due, and make all men more cautious of tampering with the property of others, their own being at stake, and out of the power of being rescued from the claims of justice. This would do much towards protecting the public against a species of wholesale swindling practised by insolvent bankers.

The next proposition, that of requiring bankers to take out a licence, is fair enough. Licences are a tax upon professions, which, in the present unprotected state of trade, have the peculiar advantage of being popular with those who take them; and this must ever be the case where the parties are required publicly to publish their profession, which must be done by all those who are subject to the tax. Otherwise than as a tax, no inference can be drawn from the measure, save the intention to protect a trade less in need of protection than any other. Yet no objection can be urged against this proposition, if the profession be accessible to all on the same terms, and if the public receive equal security against the interference of speculative and regular bankers in any other than fair, open, and legitimate banking pursuits. This requisition must be



be the *sine qua non* of any exclusion of the public from the business of bankers. It might probably lead to a general restriction from embarking in multifarious and merely speculative concerns in every branch of trade.

Every tax upon trade, whether by licence or otherwise, must eventually be paid by the public. It must be paid, the greater portion of it, by those who can least afford it, instead of being paid by the affluent, who would then only give to society that which at present helps to corrupt both the community and themselves. The productions of trade and labour are not, therefore, the best subjects of taxation, unless they be the productions of foreign industry, which might be spared, or which might be obtained at home; or, unless they be such commodities, the limitation or suppression of which is essential to the laws of policy or propriety, such as ardent spirits, &c. But it is obvious, that to keep the banking business and all others from being connected with separate, distinct, and opposite concerns, might be obtained by legal restrictions, proper penalties, and certain punishment. It therefore behoves the public to be jealous at the introduction of a means of taxation which is liable to such general application as the present. Many contend that the country cannot support its credit without permanent taxes upon trade. Let the new licence-system be substituted for the oppressive income-tax, at least as far as relates to trade. Let this impost be confined to the princely fortunes of persons in public employments, sinecure placemen, &c. unless it is intended to apply the licence-system to them also according to their various orders and degrees. But to be serious. Let the government endeavour to ascertain whether they can proceed without the continuance of the income-tax upon trade, as it is particularly oppressive to the honest, and inefficacious as it respects the unprincipled, whose incomes can never be ascertained.

To return.—In the proposition of remedies to prevent the infamous failures of bankers, it is devoutly to be hoped that country-bankers will not be forgotten. Their career has been long. It has been disastrous to their neighbours in its success. It has been disastrous to the public in their failure. Many of themselves too have had cause to regret their imprudence, if their conduct can be called by so mild a name. A paper medium we must be cursed with while

we subsidize other governments with specie. Its amount, however, should be known. No one should have the power of inundating the neighbourhood in which he may reside with a flood of promises that are only paid in kind with other promises. The inhabitants of every neighbourhood ought to be freed from the obligation they are now under of exchanging labour, and the production of labour, for such trash. The issue of paper by these country-bankers should be limited by heavy penalties. They should be compelled to take back their notes at a limited period; and every one of them, upon oath, should be compelled to advertize quarterly to his neighbours the amount of the paper which he has outstanding. This would make the public guards of the bankers' credit; and, if they were then essentially deceived, they would be parties to the deception themselves.

I must again recur to the London bankers for the purpose of fixing the attention of my readers to the obloquy of their insolvencies. The evil consequences resulting from them are too obvious to notice. The crime is too notorious to need any comment. It is the worst species of swindling. It is obtaining money under false pretences. It is the commission of a breach of trust. It should be classed among felonies, by the same rule that forgeries are. The man who commits a forgery obtains money by the feigned credit or authority of another. The banker too, if a dishonest one, obtains money under a feigned authority, and employs the credit of the profession to sanction his felonious designs. His insolvency should be an indictable offence; and the town-houses, country-houses, mistresses, and the bad company he has kept, should be considered presumptive evidences of a bad intention. As a reputed thief is at any time liable to be arrested and examined, so a bankrupt-banker is in justice equally liable at all times to the inquisition of his creditors; and, as many a poor fellow has been sent off to sea, for no other reason than not being able to give a good account of himself, I see no reason why Botany Bay, or the hulks, would not be a proper receptacle for those who can give no account of the property of others, whose confidence they have so shamefully violated, and whose interests they have so infamously betrayed.

The present exigencies of the state, the absolute necessity of carrying on the principal part of our commercial transactions



transactions by a paper currency, demand an immediate and effectual interposition to prevent the mercantile world from again receiving these dangerous wounds. The severest punishment should attach to fraudulent bankers, and the whole of the profession should be bound, by the most solemn obligations, not to make an improper use of the money intrusted to their care. They should be forbidden to employ their property in any other mode than their own immediate profession. Above all—the whole of their present property ought to be liable to the claims of their creditors. And all the property they may in time to come acquire, should be at the disposal of those whom they have defrauded, until the “uttermost farthing” of their debts, with the interest, be faithfully repaid.

In addition to this, the notes of country-bankers should be returnable after a certain period, after which they ought not to circulate. The power of being monopolists should also be taken from them. Then might public credit again freely respire—then might public industry again beget public wealth—and the return of peace produce those blessings which we enjoyed previous to the commencement of a long and destructive war.

If corrective measures are neglected now, they must be had recourse to when they will probably be unavailing, and when the hope to profit by them will be deceptive. For there are diseases of the body politic which no remedy can cure, as there is ignorance which no instruction can enlighten.

The present time is singularly well suited to reform and improve the internal state of our country. “Wars, and rumours of wars,” have shaken the earth to its centre, and the nations have trembled “amid the mighty uproar.” But these times are past. The still small voice of peace “resounds soft warbling all the live-long day”—the din of war has subsided—the pomp of arms has faded—the trumpet is silent—the consecrated banners of peace wave harmless in the gentle gales of tranquillity, and Commerce is again spreading her sails on our shores—all is calmness and serenity.—Let us then “work while it is day”—let us take our state into consideration in the time of prosperity, lest adversity should overtake us in an hour that we think not.

JOSEPH PRENDERGAST.  
25, Cloth Fair, West Smithfield;  
February 7, 1815.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF your correspondent Viator, had consulted *Crocker's Elements of Land Surveying*,\* he would have found a full solution of his enquiries respecting the measuring of hilly ground; the author having given, at p. 198, *et seq.* a chapter directly on that subject, drawn out into all the various cases which surveyors are likely to meet with, and which work seems to be the only one wherein the subject is fully explained.

The author tells us, (and that truly,) that, to obtain the true area of a hilly piece of ground, the whole surface must be measured, as in the case of level ground; but, to plot the same, within due limits on the plan, the base only must be used. Which latter point is attainable, with great facility, by a table in the book.

I could quote many other apposite truths from this work; but, as the book is easily procurable, I forbear, and earnestly recommend the same to all my brother surveyors.

AN OLD SURVEYOR.

February 16, 1815.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the last number of your excellent and useful miscellany, there is a letter addressed to you by Dr. Wilson, of Easton. It appears necessary that some reply should be made to that letter; I therefore have to beg a corner in your next, or some succeeding number, for the insertion of the following observations, should you think them worthy a place.

I have no doubt but the letter alluded to was dictated by the best intention and purest patriotism; and indeed, were the consequences predicted by the writer to flow from a study of, and attention to, the agricultural rules recommended in *Young's Farmer's Calendar*, he would indeed deserve well of his country for the hint, especially at this alarming crisis. It would tranquillize many a distracted mind, and give peace to many an aching heart; for it is represented by Dr. Wilson, that the advantages to be derived from an acquaintance with that celebrated work, will not only be the certain means of enabling the farmer to “triumph over the difficulties of the

\* A new and improved edition of this popular work is just published by Longman and Co.



times," but also enable him, in future, to pay twice or thrice as much more rent!!

I grant that many of the late excellent improvements in husbandry have been introduced slowly, and even with unwarrantable doubt and reluctance; and that there are still here and there individuals who oppose new methods of cultivation merely because they are new, and who shew repugnance to give up rules taught them by their fathers for the sake of new schemes learned from a book. But is this prejudice (so natural to an old main-chance practitioner) the only obstacle which hinders the introduction of the numerous modes of agricultural management described in the writings of Mr. Secretary Young? Surely not. I have already said that many of the principal methods are impracticable. For instance:—Can the drill husbandry be prosecuted with facility and advantage upon a gravelly soil, where the horse-hoe is an useless implement? Can two horses and a Scottish plough break up such land? Can oxen be used upon flinty or gravelly farms, and where one-third of the draught business is on turnpike-roads, carrying out produce and bringing in dress? These questions can only be answered rightly in the negative; and, though the drill husbandry, &c. &c. is strongly recommended by Mr. Young, he, I believe, has never advised such management but where the attempt would have a fair chance of success.

Dr. Wilson tells us, as a proof of his opinion, that Scottish and some English farmers, by the adoption of the new system of husbandry, can as easily pay from five to eight pounds per acre, as others can forty or fifty shillings! This is rather an unfortunate allusion, as it appears that Dr. W. has forgotten that the Scottish farmer pays along with his rent the tithes, (nearly one third,) and almost all the church and poor-rates generally as much. The truth is, that an English rent at forty and sixty shillings is equal to five and eight pounds on the other side the Tweed.

After all, no one can object to Dr. Wilson's pious wish of seeing the Bible and Young's Calendar together in every farm-house in the kingdom; but, as it is absolutely necessary that we should have an established, learned, and independant clergy to explain to us the former, so must we have a steady practical body of agriculturists, who, by experience, become competent to prove and apply the latter.

Chalfont, St. Peter, Bucks, J. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine

SIR,

IN your Supplement for July, I felt my interest very strongly excited by selections from a work entitled "Specimens of the Classic Poets." I have since become better acquainted with it: and am prepared, in the words of Aken-side, "to regulate my opinion of the reigning taste by the fate of this work: for, if it be ill received, I shall not think it any longer reasonable to expect fame from excellence."

The first public journalist who has noticed this publication in detail, is the British Critic; and he has treated it like a mere miscellany of translations; and, failing to perceive that its grand claim to utility rests on the comprehensiveness of its plan, has set his face against all the poets of the latter ages, whom I suspect him never to have read. Before I examine his notions in this particular, let me doubt whether I rightly understand his opinion of the merits of the translator, or whether he understands it himself? He affects a dislike of all translation whatever: but is there not something lurking beneath this general antipathy? Where was the critic's honesty, or was it his recollection that slept, when, in ridiculing Mr. Elton's opinion of Sappho's beauty, he suppressed his arguments? which were, the tradition of her amours and numerous lovers, and the evidence of Ovid's very epistle to Phaon, that Phaon was only fickle, and that he had once been kind? Is there anything of a party-feeling, or is there some other secret malevolent prepossession struggling in the critic's breast, with a conscious necessity of owning undeniable merit; or how otherwise shall we account for such irreconcilable contradictions as run through the whole critique?

1. The reviewer denies that Mr. Elton possesses "a single spark of the genius of Dryden, or (*credite posteris*) of Gifford or Hodgson.

2. He asserts that his genius is "unvaried and inflexible."

3. He quotes Homer and Hesiod as having "considerable merit in the stormy and sonorous passages;" Anacreon as "replete with spirit, fancy, and taste," and unequalled by Addison or Moore; in Bion "every turn of fancy and every sentiment of the wildest tenderness is happily preserved and beautifully expressed;" "The dream of Tibullus" is a very beautiful and feeling production; an extract from Juvenal "is written with much force and energy;" and Lucan



is "translated with much care and spirit;" and the corollary is that

4. "The translator's powers are not sufficient to throw that interest over his works which we cannot but expect."

Now there needs no conjuror to pronounce that both the parts of this judgment cannot be true; either the censure or the praise is preposterous: for the one is totally incompatible with the other. The writer who can translate, with "taste and spirit," such very different authors as Homer, Anacreon, Bion, Tibullus, Juvenal, and Lucan, cannot have an "unvaried and inflexible genius;" and must have at least *one* spark of the genius of Dryden, and *more* than *one* of that of Gifford and Hodgson, whose equal extent of powers remains yet to be proved; nor is it very easy to conceive how "beautiful and feeling productions" can be "destitute of interest." But my chief object is to say something in defence of the peculiar feature of Mr. Elton's plan—his including the poets that are less familiar to common readers.

The reviewer asks, "who would trouble himself with Ausonius, when possessed of Virgil?" Let him be told, that taste is gratified by variety—by different degrees of excellence—and that it is the business of a scholar to inform himself of the general literature of antiquity, in its diversities and gradations, its rise and its declension. Is not Ausonius alluded to in books? or is a man who pretends to letters excusable if he looks with the vacancy of ignorance on such names as Calphurnius, Meleager, or Manilius, when they occur in notes or essays? This is the particular benefit which Mr. Elton has conferred upon his countrymen; even on those who, from the drudgery of an academical routine, have been compelled to confine their course of reading within the pale of the Augustan classics. But are all the poets not included within the range of class-books indeed despicable? Passing Apollonius Rhodius, of whom the elegant and erudite Warton meditated a translation, and whose specimens form the very best in Mr. Elton's collection, let us descend at once to the latter poets. The British Critic dismisses them with a magnificent disdain, thus:—"We cannot further follow our author through the succession of his Grecian bards; it would be only travelling in a beaten track of subject matter, where *not a single wild flower* would spring up under our feet. There *may* be merit in such a poet as Nonnus."

MORTUARY MAG. No. 267.

Now, whoever has read, either in the original or in Mr. Elton's version, the description of the huntress Nicaea lying among the panthers—a subject which, under the pencil of Sir Joshua Reynolds, would have grown into a romantic group of exquisite painting, will have no doubt whatever that there is merit in Nonnus; who shares, in common with Ovid, the vice of "flashy conceits" and "painful refinements of thought." But where was the taste of the British Critic when he overlooked Quintus Calaber? in whose continuation of the Iliad, relics of famous old bards, posterior to Homer, are with plausibility supposed to be embalmed? Where was his taste when he overlooked "the golden verses" of Oppian? of whose description of the horse, Addison, with his usual acumen, discerned the spirit; and whose paintings of the beasts of chase, and of the whale contending with the harpooners, may be said to resemble the animated pictures in the book of Job? Where was his taste when he overlooked the elegant poem of Coluthus, whose *Rape of Helen* Johnson had marked for translation among the memoranda of his literary projects? or the delightful tale of "Hero and Leander," that truly Virgilian poem, of whose beauties Scaliger was so enamoured, that he ascribed it to the real Musæus, the predecessor of Homer?

Leaving the latter Greek poets, among whom the British Critic could distinguish only Nonnus, it might have been worthy of his curiosity to take some notice of the consular poet Claudius Rutilius, of whom Gibbon (*Posthumous Works*) has given so interesting an account; and of that noble fragment of the Age of Domitian, the Satire of the poetess Sulpitia. It was not necessary that all the authors should be successively noticed, but these instances are sufficient to expose the absurd petulance of the British Critic, who spurns, with the utmost levity of contempt, both the Grecian and Latin poets that conclude the series.

To show that some flowers worthy of being gathered have sprung up in this imaginary desert of the latter ages, I shall present the reader with Mr. Elton's version of "the death of the Amazon Penthesilea," from Quintus Calaber:—

She strait is roll'd in dust and bloody pangs  
Of death: yet gracefully she fell to earth,  
Nor shame exposed her body; but she lay  
On her broad bosom, panting round the  
spear  
That thrill'd her, and reclining on her  
steed.

2 F

Ev'a



Even as a fir-tree stoops the shatter'd stem  
To icy-breathing northern blast: though  
late  
Tallest of pines in length'ning dale or wood:  
And nourish'd by the earth which it adorn'd  
Fast by a fountain; so the Amazon  
Sank from her steed; so beautiful to sight,  
Her body broken by the griding spear.

He drew  
From off her brows the helmet, glitt'ring  
bright  
As the sun's rays or light'ning. Then her  
face,  
Fall'n as she was in dust and blood-  
besmear'd,  
And her fair forehead shone disclos'd,  
though dead,  
In amiable beauty. When the Greeks,  
That throng'd around her, saw, they  
wond'ring gaz'd;  
For she was like the goddesses; and lay  
In mail'd habiliments upon the ground,  
Like bold Diana, slumb'ring on the tops  
Of mountains; when her limbs in weariness  
Rest, and that arm reposing hangs, which  
spear'd  
The bounding lion.

For the transcription of this uncommonly affecting and picturesque passage, neither you nor your readers will require apology. The work abounds in similar passages; and they are chiefly found in those Grecian poets whom the British Critic would fain annihilate by one dash of his pen, because they had the misfortune to be born after Homer, and because they are not read in our schools and colleges.

ATTIUS.

Taunton; Jan. 1, 1815.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE number and variety of charitable institutions with which the metropolis abound, reflect the highest degree of credit on its citizens, and an institution I am about to name, in my opinion, stands first for a claim, not only on them, but the whole of the United Kingdom, as its benefits are universal, viz. the "Refuge for the Destitute;" and, although an infant establishment, it has already been the means of saving upwards of six hundred of our fellow creatures from utter destruction, (and some even from death,) many of whom had not where to lay their head, or the means whereby to obtain an honest livelihood.

The object of this institution is to provide an asylum and employment for the forlorn wretch, who, from misfortune, is reduced to great distress; for those who, from loss of character, are unable to obtain employment; for the punished or

pardoned convict; for the unfortunate young female, who, having been seduced from the paths of virtue, has been tempted by dire necessity to seek a precarious living by dishonest means; and, in short, for the needy and destitute of all descriptions: and, although much good has already been done, yet there is unhappily a wide field still open for much more to be effected; and it is to be lamented that the funds of the institution are not competent to admit all that apply, or are sent by the judges and magistrates for admission.

The public have hitherto supported this happy retreat for the destitute with a liberal hand: but, when the immense magnitude of the metropolis is contemplated, the various and complicated scenes of distress which daily meet the eye of an observer, and the many and great temptations to vice with which it abounds, will make us cease to wonder that the door of the Refuge should on each day of the committee's meeting be crowded with abject wretches, and they are under the painful necessity of rejecting a greater number than they admit.

Those who are admitted are clothed and employed in useful labour, under the direction of a master, mistress, and matrons, who pay strict attention to their morals; they also receive religious instruction and advice from the chaplain, a clergyman of the established church; and, when they have remained a suitable period in the institution, and have conducted themselves with propriety, becoming reformed characters, are either placed out in respectable situations, or reconciled to their friends and delivered to them.

The principal number of those who have served their period of probation, the committee have the satisfaction of knowing that they are conducting themselves to the approbation of their employers.

Clapton, Middlessex.

W. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FROM the artless and unembellished scenery of wild and simple nature, around the cot and garden of Charles Crispin, behold us in a few hours removed to the Elysian fields and mansion of Dr. Whalley. The transition how sudden! the contrast how wide! There we beheld a man, in the humblest possible sphere in which any human being could live and move, enveloped in the lowest garb of poverty, not to say want; and from whom it would not be, without difficulty,



faculty, possible to remove any thing which would reduce him lower in the scale of animated beings, except internal peace and tranquillity of mind, and of these he does indeed possess an invaluable treasure. Here you also behold nature, but nature so blended with the graces of taste and the fascinations of art, as to preclude the power of any one's separating in any material degree the one from the other. That on the same day I should have made two such visits is rather extraordinary, and which strikes me upon reflection much more than it did at the time. Miss Seward has sketched, in her recently published, though posthumous, *Letters*, this residence of her friend Dr. Whalley; but the mansion, as well as the scenery around, have undergone such material alteration and improvement since her description was written (1794), that it contains, I think, a very imperfect account of the present state of both. The mountain could not be removed, consequently the grand and extensive views, with the distant scenery, remain the same; but the Oreads and Dryads may now, and assuredly do, tread these their delightful and umbrageous haunts with more "favourable feet."

We left our chaise with a fair convalescent, who was of too delicate a mould to venture up the steep ascent, at the lodge below, the resident of which told us that, unless we made the best of our way, the gates would be shut against us, as no visitors were admitted after four o'clock. This intelligence made us desirous of adding wings to our speed; it was then half past three; but speed was not ours, for the winding, and, at length, steep and beautifully shady ascent precluded that volant nymph from attending our steps. However, after much excitement of the sanguiferous system, and many a necessary pause, we gained the threshold of what was once called a cottage, but now, more appropriately, Mendip Lodge. The distant scenery was grand and striking, and the vale of Langford, with its chimney tops jetting their smoke above the surrounding trees, and the smoke trailing its wavy clouds upwards; but our attention was called from a crowd of distant objects to those more immediately around us. All seemed quietness and composure here; not a domestic was for some time to be seen; a solitary and fawning spaniel faintly yelled a welcome, and followed us to the entrance. The doors were open; but we were for some time too much occupied in admiring the surrounding scenery,

and the beautiful exotics crowding the arches of an elegant varanda, which extends the whole length of the front of the mansion ninety feet, to think of obtaining admission. It seemed for a moment that we had arrived at some enchanted palace, whose inhabitants were invisible; and where any knight, in pursuit of adventures, would be sure, somewhere and some time or another, to find them: it only required patience, and of course a tolerable quantity of courage. We at length knocked—no magic hand beckoned—no voice in air was heard—but a servant appeared, of whom we inquired whether we might be permitted to see the house: he civilly told us we should have that pleasure; and pleasure of no common kind it was. After a little preliminary detention we were introduced, not up the stair-case through the middle of the house, as we silly folk naturally concluded we should be; this palace of enchantment was not so to be entered; but we passed beneath the varanda in front, and, turning to the right, ascended some steps to the eastward of the house, and thence were shewn into a small room, well furnished and carpeted—this was called the breakfast room, and, I am inclined to think, is the very room which Miss Seward describes as that in which she slept; but our Cicerone could not satisfy us in this particular. Here our names were entered in a book; we then passed a door to the right, and found ourselves immediately in an enchanted gallery of apparently immeasurable length. Innumerable mirrors, paintings, painted ceilings, elegant carpets, as soft as the mossy lawns without, sofas, china vases, and a crowd of other objects, glittered upon our senses. The numerous windows, whose sides were beset with mirrors, opened upon another varanda, exactly over the one below, and of the same length; the arches here were also decorated with numerous exotics, but not in vulgar vessels—superb porcelain contained all that is rare and beautiful and odorous, collected from the stores of Flora throughout the various quarters of the world, from "Araby and Ind." We had not time to examine the paintings minutely; that would have been a work of time; some of them were from the first masters. One or two landscapes of some beautiful scenery in the neighbourhood of Clevedon were, if faithful, I think excellently done upon a very large scale. A portrait of Dr. Whalley himself, in the breakfast room, was very fine; and another of Mrs. Siddons, in the



the dining room, another part of the house into which we were afterwards shewn, was uncommonly striking. What struck us forcibly was the profusion and superb display of elegant and tasty furniture with which every room into which we were shewn was decorated, evincing at once a superior taste and a command of wealth from no common mine.

We quitted this palace of enchantment, and our Cicerone left us; giving orders, at the same time, for the invocation, from a clarion deep and loud, of one of the horticultural attendants in the gardens below to ascend and accompany us amidst the mazy rounds of many an upland steep and devious way. With him we climbed, not to the mountain top, for time, that resistless charioteer, would not permit us. We therefore snatched a view of what our guide informed us were some of the better graces of the garden, or sylvan glade, or flowery walk. Behind the mansion, and of course above it, you looked down upon the dining room, before the windows of which were arranged, in climax order, a group of exotics of various kinds and descriptions. The terrace which, with pleasant undulations, extends from the house, nearly a mile to the eastward, commands a most extensive prospect. On one side of it is the steep ascent of the mountain, interspersed with various evergreens, the mountain ash, and many a mountain flower, amongst which the elegant campanula, with its lilac blossoms, is not least conspicuous. On the other side is a neat border, decorated with humble flowers; frequently interspersed, a cultivated campanula of snowy whiteness lifts its modest head. Of this flower we were told Dr. Whalley is remarkably fond. The terrace, a smooth, green, velvet walk, offers occasionally pleasant seats, some of which are overarched by the paly mandrake, with its long and twining tendrils, thickly involved with one another, or hanging loosely around. A carriage-drive, of nearly four miles in extent, green as the ocean wave, winds its sinuous and easy course over and about this mountain, where indeed one would long desire to linger far from "the busy hum of men." After stealing from time every moment which we could presume to pilfer; after wandering with increasing pleasure through a variety of cooling shade, or sitting down beneath some archway formed of branching trees; after climbing again some steep ascent, and gazing afar over the vales below, the Bristol Channel, and the Blue Mountains of Wales,

"dim in the distance;"—we felt it necessary to tear ourselves from these Elysian hills, and to awaken to the reality of bending our solitary way again to the lower world. On our return to the house I could not resist inscribing this couplet in the album,

Pleas'd wandering here, midst Nature  
highly graced,  
I hail the power of WHALLEY's magic  
Taste.

In a word, if you will have my opinion of this spot, I must say that I prefer it to Hagley, to which it is by no means equal in size. I also think it superior to the Leasowes. One deficiency, I am sorry to add, is here—a total absence of water, or nearly so. The extent of Dr. Whalley's land, we were informed, is six hundred acres; one hundred of which is laid out in sylvan scenery.

Huntspill; JAS. JENNINGS.  
October 7, 1814.

P.S. The elegant retreat of Dr. Whalley is, I am informed, now to be sold. How enviable must the situation of that person be who can command wealth to purchase it.

#### To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
SINCE my former communication, inserted in your last number, on the subject of the lines written on our Saviour's turning water into wine, at the marriage at Cana, it has occurred to me, that we may, perhaps, trace the coincidence of expression to a still higher and more ancient origin than the lines of Crashaw, and from which it is not improbable that Crashaw himself may have derived his ideas.

In the 114th Psalm, two miracles are celebrated in a highly poetic language: the passage of Israel through the Red Sea, and their entrance into the promised land through the river Jordan. To use Bishop Horne's expression, "the waters in both cases are poetically represented as sensible of their Creator's presence."

The sea saw it and fled;  
Jordan was driven back:  
What ail'd thee, O thou sea, that thou  
fleddest?

Thou, Jordan, that thou wast driven back?

The interrogative lines of Crashaw—*Unde rubor, &c.* and *Quæ rosa, &c.* are in the manner of the repeated interrogatives of the Hebrew poet. There is great beauty in the Psalmist's concealing the presence of the Deity in the beginning of the composition; and afterwards,



at the conclusion, by introducing the presence of Jehovah, discovering the reason why the sea fled, and Jordan was driven back. This circumstance is imitated in the lines of Crashaw. There is this difference, however, between the sacred original and the Latin imitation, that, in the former, not only the waters, but the "mountains," and "the little hills," acknowledge the present Deity; and the whole "earth," universal nature, is called upon to "tremble at the presence of Jehovah, at the presence of the God of Jacob, which turned," on another occasion, not water into wine, but "the rock into a standing water; the flint into a fountain of waters."

Crashaw's lines, beautiful as they are, come far short of the beauty and grandeur of the Psalm. This is one, among a thousand instances, in which the justice of Sir William Jones's remark is verified, that "the Holy Scriptures, independently of their divine origin, contain, among other excellencies, more sublimity and beauty, and finer strains of poetry and eloquence, than can be collected from all other books, in whatever age or country they may have been composed."

Basingstoke; March 7.

J. J.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WE hear nothing so often boasted of in conversation, as that we are a wise, thinking, and prudent people; and yet it is all *sheer nonsense*, unless wisdom consists in suffering ourselves to be universally imposed upon; thinking, to be so void of thought, as not to perceive that we should think for ourselves, our comforts, our interests, our security; and prudence were characteristic of carelessness of our lives, and all that is valuable to us.

Let us take only one instance out of a thousand that are obvious to every one, for little things shew the real character of a nation. One would naturally think, that men linked together by the social compact, and having a representative government, would value at any rate their own conveniences and accommodations beyond those of the brute creation; and that, before they made good roads for their horses, they would take care to have good paths made for themselves; nay, smooth and clean pavements, fountains of clear water, and resting places under shelter, with guards for security, and all assistances which, (if only considered as bipeds,) are necessary to their

migration from place to place, whether of the masculine or more delicate sex; and that he who calls the country his, would at least contrive to have the power and the liberty to walk over it without any inconvenience. But no, it is the last thing he thinks of, even though he should belong to that class of men who know for what purpose their legs were made; and, except in great cities, (and not in all of them,) civilization is so far from producing a respect for ourselves, or our species, that we are content, for eight or nine months in the year, to be debarred the possibility of going ten miles from the town or city we were born in, and inhabit, without wading through deep mud, among horses, asses, and cows, and with less power of overcoming its difficulties, even when of the strongest and hardiest of its population.

We hear of county calls for petitions in favour of Blacks, Germans, or Catholics; of remonstrances against shackling the freedom of the press; for the nomination of some popular candidate for parliament; &c. &c. but none for petitions in favour of men who are condemned to walk, of those who prefer it to any other mode of travelling, or of delicate women and children, whose health requires nice conveniences, to enable them to practise it as God intended they should do.

Neither do we hear of remonstrances against the government for neglecting to put it in the power of the subjects to walk upon and over the land they live in, pay taxes for, and fight for, with as much convenience at least as the beasts of the earth.

This may seem an odd way of stating things to men who have never considered government as contrived for the convenience, as well as the protection, of the people; but I do in my conscience believe, that a government who thought of these things for a people too stupid to think for themselves, would soon become the strongest on earth, both internally and externally; and that such a government might, without exciting a murmur, raise any sum in taxes within the power of the country to pay.

But, to return to my subject:—Take only one other instance of the excessive folly and abandonment of our countrymen at large. Finding he has no accommodation for walking with any degree of comfort, except during a few fine days in the summer, he (when he has any) parts with his money to be conveyed in a box, (first paying a tax for leave to



use it,) at the mercy of the owner, and at what price and pace he pleases to go; who, knowing the folly of his customer, charges him high in proportion to the danger of the operation, and the ease with which it is accomplished, (for the swifter the cheaper to the conductor;) and, being placed in this gilded dangerous toy, full of misery within, and extortion without, the idler sits doubled up for a hundred miles, with as little use of his ankles as a felon in irons; and chuckles to think how nicely he is contriving to get to town, while other people are sleeping; totally forgetting that he who is spending money, while others are reposing in their beds, and thus gets rid of perhaps two days income in one night, must fast two days for it, or be *minus* at the year's end, on the like proportion. As to the expenditure of constitution, that or the risk of a broken neck is not to be expected to be thought of, by a being, who imagines he exalts himself in the world's opinion, by suffering a drunken driver to extort money from him at every stage, under the penalty of being insulted with foul language, (yet knows the fellow is amply remunerated for his services by the coach-owner;) and as often repels the travelling vagrant on foot with that harshness and unfeeling pride, that brings the blush of indignation from the wounded heart.

Seriously, I think, a remedy for all those evils might be found, by only supposing parliament to bring in a bill—that all stage-coaches in England should be of one construction, after a fixed period; and that of a form as decided by a committee of coach-makers, to be the most comfortable and fitting for a human being to ride in, as well as the most secure from oversetting; where the horses could be detached from the carriage, if running away; and where no places should be allowed that were not guarded from the weather, (a precaution absolutely necessary in a climate like this, when people in ill health are often compelled to travel by their employers;) where the price should include the coach-fare and driver, as expressed in a receipt, and where every place should be numbered in the succession they were taken; with a penalty for galloping, getting drunk, leaving horses, &c. to be recovered by a summary process at the end of the journey, before a justice of the peace. These, and a few other obvious regulations, would make even the necessity of travelling in stage-coaches endurable; and, if perfectly well-paved foot-paths

were bestowed on only the great highroads, and kept in constant repair by a general rate throughout the kingdom, we should not only walk like civilized men on earth, with decency and humanity becoming intelligent human beings, but we should reap advantages that are incalculable; by saving lives, lessening the number of horses kept, avoiding the cruelty used towards them by the villains that kill them for gain, diminishing the price of many articles at markets, rendering the highways more safe by general intercourse, employing all our now idle hands, and affording the poor man advantages of removal to his parish, and the soldier relief on his march, by enabling him to perform it with ease and expedition.

That such accommodation is desired by all the crowds that frequent the well-paved street will prove; and it would not be difficult to explain in what degree the pavement of London contributes to the health of the inhabitants. That it is equally desired in the country to have smooth and dry roads, the multitudes seen abroad during frosty weather will convince us, if any one wants conviction. A volume might well be written by a pamphlet-maker on this copious subject; and I hope some of the trade will take it up, for that is the only way to treat with *Johnny Bull*, who will at any time give half-a-crown to know what he wants, rather than be at the trouble to think for himself; and always wants a great many reasons for his money.

The broad way of thinking is, to first consider the subject's life as of value, and the respect due to a human being; next, to reflect that we are a very wealthy nation, capable of paying, as we see, enormous taxes, for very many useless, or worse than useless, purposes; and then to apply, through the medium of our representatives, to our parliament, to have a sum raised for the purpose of rendering travelling as easy under our climate as it is to the nations of southern Europe, whilst it is at the same time safer than in any nation in the world. For such are the ties, let statesmen say what they will, that bind people to their country, and induce them to labour to support it—not wars and victories, which now, God be thanked, seem to be nearly all over; so that, if we would consent to pay another year's war-taxes, to be applied to our own conveniences, we should soon become justly the admiration of a respectful world.

G. CUMBERLAND.

Bristol; October 18, 1814.



To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
BY inserting the following tables, you will then have laid before your numerous readers the whole tabular results of the weather for seven years; as observed at Manchester. Should you

deem the results of the weather for the past year, worthy to fill a page in a future number, you shall have them sent early for insertion.

THOMAS HANSON.  
Manchester; Feb. 17, 1815.

*Summary of the Annual and General Results of the Atmospheric Pressure and Temperature for Seven Years, deduced from Diurnal Observations made at Manchester.*

	ATMOSPHERICAL PRESSURE.							TEMPERATURE.				
	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Greatest variation in 24 hours.	Spaces in Inches.	Changes.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Greatest var. in 24 hours.
1807	29.640	30.75	28.50	2.25	1.15	91.03	313	48.64°	82°	18°	64°	25°
1808	29.690	30.58	28.50	2.08	1.26	79.49	179	49.10	84	18	66	29
1809	29.652	30.35	28.00	2.35	1.30	83.54	183	48.75	83	15	68	28
1810	29.613	30.64	28.20	2.44	1.20	79.84	161	48.23	79	10	69	37
1811	29.620	30.80	28.08	2.72	1.40	104.50	195	49.30	83	16	67	27
1812	29.804	30.88	27.77	3.11	1.25	93.00	174	47.75	80	19	61	30
1813	29.900	30.75	28.24	2.51	1.55	95.83	191	48.66	83	22	61	28
General Means	29.702	30.68	28.18	2.49	1.30	89.60	199	48.63	82	18	66	29

*Summary of Rain, Evaporation, and Winds*

	RAIN.		EVAPORATION	WIND.											
	Inches.	Wet Days.		Inches.	North.	North-East.	East.	South-East.	South.	South-West.	West.	North-West.	Variable.	Calm.	Number of Observations.
1807	33.645	141	—	87	181	33	57	18	278	119	210	0	23	983	4564
1808	27.095	143	—	59	111	51	109	54	180	157	130	6	7	850	5638
1809	29.100	154	4.145	27	17	37	35	55	60	88	23	23	6	365	5439
1810	39.970	118	33.330	36	10	30	29	101	73	41	20	20	5	365	4026
1811	39.375	103	29.780	25	7	25	50	117	56	44	14	26	5	365	3526
1812	41.750	102	—	39	32	24	21	85	50	60	31	22	4	365	2213
1813	34.903	133	17.266	16	45	14	32	47	99	61	28	22	0	365	4210
General Means	35.119	127	—	41	57	31	48	68	114	81	65	19	8	525	4231

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
ALLOW me, through your medium, to state that the cause of science in general, but more especially that branch of it connected with geological research, is likely to be greatly injured by the selfish conduct (to give it no harsher a name) of travelling lecturers and writers

in periodical journals, who, as interest or pleasure prompt, make rapid excursions across this mining district; and, on their return to the metropolis, immediately print maps, sections, and observations, as the results of their own personal investigations, without even the slightest acknowledgment to those gentlemen to whose liberality and politeness alone they



they are indebted for the information obtained during their journies. Such uncandid proceedings must in the end close the plans of our coal-viewers, the portfolios of the curious, and the doors of the hospitable, against every description of scientific travellers; and the enlightened and generous tourist may at length be received with coldness and reserve, where he might otherwise have met with a hearty welcome.

The preceding remarks have been drawn from me by noticing a section of the country which stretches from the German ocean to the Irish channel, published in Mr. Tilloch's *Journal* for February. Now, sir, allow me to assure you that the original of this section was planned and executed by Mr. Jos. Frear, a gentleman well known in the North for his professional talents as a land-surveyor and draftsman, and scientific knowledge as a mineralogist and geologist, and who, from residing a great part of the year at Keswick, has daily opportunities of forming a correct idea of the Cumberland mountains. Copies of this interesting document were long ago in the hands of Mr. Greenough, late president of the Geological Society of London, the Rev. W. Turner, lecturer to the Newcastle Institute, and twenty other persons here. With the writer it now rests to say from whom he obtained the copy he has slightly altered.

On a parallel with this is a similar plagiarism given to the world in Dr. Thompson's *Annals* a few months since. I allude to an incorrect sketch taken from the geological maps of Northumberland and Durham, traced by Mr. Wynch, and shewn to the doctor in August last, but the originals of which had been exhibited to the Literary Society of Newcastle long before that period. Such, sir, is the candour of these two individuals, who brand the viewers with want of liberality and mysterious behaviour towards strangers.

While on the subject of original discoveries, allow me to point out the sources from which Mr. Westgate Forster drew the greater portion of the information embodied in his section. From the surface of the earth to the Low Main Coal, a section was printed by the late Mr. G. Johnson, of Byker, and from thence to the Brockwell Seam, by Hutchison, in his *History of Durham*. These, together with all the observations on them, were put into their present form by Mr. Fenwick, of Dipton, who also assisted Mr.

Baley to draw the dikes on the map contained in the *Agricultural Survey of Durham*. Below the coal strata the lead-mine measures are placed, these are copied from the three sections in possession of the mine-agents on the Derwent, at Alston, and Dufton; also deposited in the library of the Literary Society of Newcastle. All below the Dufton mines is uncertain, and not worth attending to. The direction of the lead veins I believe to be new, or at least published by Mr. Forster for the first time. C.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

YOUR correspondent's account of his visit to Wandsworth Workhouse has been perused by many with peculiar pleasure; there are hundreds whose feelings are in unison with his, though they have not the power of expressing them with equal interest. In accordance with his remarks on the hardships sustained by the poor who are farmed, an individual was visited in one of these farming-houses, on a morning, after a poor woman in the same room had died; on enquiring into particulars, the person visiting was told that the house economy was so strict as not to allow a rushlight to relieve the melancholy scene.

On the subject of separating the aged poor, a parish-officer observed that, if the poor-house were made too comfortable, every one would apply for admittance. That some are kept out by the present general method is certain: an aged pair, whom the writer has frequently conversed with, have decently brought up a large family, but are now, notwithstanding a small parish-allowance, often reduced to great straits; yet neither of them will listen to any proposal of going to the house, the idea of separation more than counterbalances every additional comfort they might receive. There exists also in this case another objection, which is severely felt: having for many years been accustomed to attend a dissenting place of worship, they know this privilege would be entirely denied them, and that adhering to the dictates of conscience in this respect would expose them to such reprimands and threatenings as must greatly augment the burden of declining years.

That the benevolent efforts of Common Sense may be productive of some good effects, is the earnest desire of,

A CONSTANT READER.



To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE cases described in your last, were all which I received into the heated room. They were taken almost at random, as I was able to procure them; the proposal of remaining there for some weeks having been made to many individuals, who refused to accede to it. The publication of a set of cases, as they indiscriminately occurred, I considered as the fairest mode of enabling the public to form a judgment of the benefits to be derived from adopting this plan. From the number of patients who have employed this remedy, I could easily have selected the most favourable, and have omitted the less favourable cases. The effect of these might, at first sight, have been more striking; but the conclusions to be drawn from them would not have been so satisfactory. Were there no other instances on record besides the above, it appears to me that I might fairly infer from them, that the remedy is of considerable importance in the treatment of pulmonic diseases. Yet it must be granted that the different individuals who were the subjects of this treatment, were benefited in very different degrees. All of them, excepting Osborn (Case I.) and Hughes, (III.) were so severely ill as to be totally incapable of working; and even these worked with great difficulty. When discharged they were all still weak, but much stronger than when admitted; yet they appeared to me to make less improvement, in regard to strength, than they did in any other respect. Bell (V.) and Goad (VIII.), when discharged, had no symptoms of pulmonic disease; Hughes (III.) and Quin (IX.) only a slight shade remaining; Barnes (VII.), Osborn (I.), and Ellis (II.), were not so much relieved; and Tonks (VI.) and Corney (IV.) least of all. Yet even these were considerably improved.—Tonks was far stronger than when admitted, and could sleep throughout a whole night without being once awaked by his cough. Corney neither coughed nor expectorated nearly so much as he had done; and his strength was greatly increased since his admission. Had some of the patients continued longer in the apartment, I have no doubt that the benefit would have been far greater. I think I may affirm this with confidence, since all the patients who could be traced out, excepting Corney, were enjoying good health the latter end of July, a circumstance which must chiefly

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be attributed to the warmth of the summer. Their longer residence, however, was inconsistent with my proposed plan of keeping each individual four weeks in the situation. Excepting in two instances this intention was carried into effect. Bell (V.) was so much recovered at the end of three weeks, that he desired to be discharged; and Ellis (II.), by the severity of his disease, his weakness, and his poverty, I was induced to continue ten days longer than the appointed time.

It will, perhaps, be objected, that a pure experiment of the efficacy of an individual remedy was not here tried, as other means of no small power were employed at the same time. That other and powerful means were used, is true; and, without doubt, the amendment of the patients must, in a greater or less degree, be attributed to those auxiliaries. Yet I think I may say, that in three of these instances a pure experiment was fairly and fully tried. I refer to Bell, Corney, and Hughes. The medicines which Bell (VIII.) took were, intentionally, of such little power, that no peculiar effect can be attributed to them. Corney (IV.) and Hughes (III.) had been using remedies of the same description several months before their admission, as they did while in the apartment; yet they had been relieved in no considerable degree. Hughes had very trifling symptoms of pulmonic disease when he was discharged, his progress towards recovery having been much greater in the four weeks of his residence in this room than it had been in as many months previously. Corney likewise was materially better than when admitted, though perhaps less relieved than any of his companions. Besides these three, Goad (VIII.) and Quin (IX.) had before been using medicines under my direction, though not with the same degree of constancy and attention as the two last. The former, i.e. Goad, derived no benefit from them, and the latter very little; but, subsequently to their admission, the relief of each, particularly of Goad, was extremely great. Contrasting these nine individuals with patients of the same description, under my care at the same time, in the London Hospital and in other places, the difference between them was truly striking. In general the latter were comparatively lingering on, while the former were rapidly amending. All were using the same remedies excepting the regulated temperature. The difference, therefore, could only be attributed

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but



buted to this one remedy being employed in some instances and not in others.

The effect produced on these individuals by their return from this heated apartment into a colder atmosphere, is worthy of notice. One alone, viz. Tonks, (VI.) caught cold immediately on his removal, though they all were exposed to a temperature much colder than that which they had breathed for some time previously, and though two of them, Ellis (II.) and Goad (VIII.) instantly went to hard labour in the open air. The cold with which Tonks was affected was not of any material consequence. Ellis had a severe attack on his chest in about five weeks after being discharged. But no one can suppose that this occurred in consequence of his quitting the apartment. If this cause had produced the attack, his disorder must have come on much sooner. Corney, on going out, remained stationary for a week, and then gradually became worse. Had this deterioration arisen as an immediate consequence of the change of situation, it ought to have come on earlier, and with more violence. Excepting these three, the patients proceeded, with very little interruption, to the state of comfort and health in which I found them in the latter end of July or the beginning of August.

It will be observed that one of these patients, Corney (IV.) died in about six weeks after he was dismissed. This event may seem to detract from the merit of the remedy in question. But it is by no means clear to me that he would have died, if he could have resided a month longer in the heated room. This will appear, I think, not improbable when we consider that he was much better, in many respects, when discharged than when admitted; and, that after quitting the room, he remained stationary for a week before he became worse. But, allowing that the fatal event would have occurred if he had continued in that apartment, surely one death in nine admissions is by no means a large number. That I might form a comparison with some public institution, I reckoned the male patients who, in one year, were admitted under my care into the London Hospital, and noted the deaths which took place among them. I found that one in five died; a proportion nearly double that which was experienced in the heated apartment. When the time of the year, and the severity of the diseases with which the patients were afflicted, are

considered, I think it must be allowed that the loss of one out of nine was a small proportion; and that the recovery of health, by the other patients, was materially aided by the high temperature to which they were subjected.

The positions with which I commenced these letters, were the following:—

1. That asthma and consumption are very rare in hot climates.

2. That asthma is rare, but consumption not unfrequent in mild climates.

3. That they are very prevalent in this country.

4. That in this country they are much more frequent in winter than in summer.

5. That they have often been cured, or relieved, by the assistance of a high temperature preserved in chambers during winter.

If I have succeeded in establishing these positions, the conclusions necessarily must be, that the use of a high temperature is of great importance in the treatment of pulmonic diseases; and, that an institution, where this remedy is employed, cannot be unworthy the support of the public. Since I began these letters, the Infirmary for Diseases of the Lungs has been opened in Union-street, Bishopsgate-street, on the principle just recommended. The patients admitted into an institution of this kind are, by their complaints, generally rendered totally incapable of working. Such persons very soon run through the little stock which they may have laid by, and then must be thrown either into the workhouse or the hospital. In either of these places they are a burthen, and perhaps nearly an equal burthen on the public. The question is, whether they shall then be admitted into a situation where their complaints will be most quickly and certainly relieved, or into one much less adapted to their recovery. Our hospitals and workhouses have no peculiar provision for diseases of this description. Indeed the wards of hospitals are generally cold in winter; and, from some, complaints of the kind here referred to, are, by the rules of the establishment, excluded. It is not necessary to bring forward more arguments in favour of an institution of this nature. The frequency, the severity, and the fatality of the diseases, together with the efficacy of the remedy proposed, will plead strongly, with the benevolent mind, in favour of an infirmary calculated to supply a deficiency in the existing charitable institutions of the metropolis.

New Broad-street.

ISAAC BUXTON.



## LETTERS OF GEORGE THE THIRD ON AGRICULTURE.

[It is well known of the amiable Monarch, whose mental and bodily afflictions have long excited the sympathy of his loyal subjects, that he was always passionately fond of Agriculture, a friend to improvements in that first of arts, and himself a practical farmer. But it has been known to very few, that his Majesty condescended to become a public writer on this favourite subject, and a correspondent of Mr. YOUNG's ANNALS of AGRICULTURE. The fact is not less creditable to the public spirit and personal talents of the sovereign, than to the able journalist who was thus complimented by his communications; and, as it has long been known to us, we feel that we do injustice to the parties, and deprive the public of a gratification, in longer withholding it. In truth, his Majesty made no less than seven communications at different times, to Mr. Young's patriotic and most valuable Annals; but, for the present, we have selected two of them, which appeared in the year 1787, in the seventh volume of that work. The royal author, for the occasion, made use of the common literary fiction of a nom de guerre, and subscribed his letters RALPH ROBINSON, retaining, however, his address of WINDSOR. The public cannot fail to be struck with the dignity and perspicuity of the style of these letters; and to feel, that the re-publication of them is a tribute due to talents, which, in the same exalted rank, are usually shrouded from vulgar curiosity, and which often suffer by misrepresentation from the difficulty of nearly approaching them. The private history of this long reign, as the veil is removed by time, will doubtless, however, afford numerous specimens of the powers of letter-writing possessed by George III. We know that it has been said, on high authority, that, if his Majesty did not write the Letters of Junius, no man in his dominions was more capable of writing them. We believe the assertion, from various specimens which we have seen in private hands; and, in proper time, there can be no doubt but the family of every minister of this reign, and of many personal friends of his Majesty, will be able to adduce abundant and very interesting proofs of his talents in this pleasing branch of literary composition.]

Sir,

Windsor, Jan. 1, 1787.

IT is reasonable to expect that your laudable efforts for the improvement of husbandry, by publishing the Annals of Agriculture, must in time be crowned with success; therefore it seems incumbent on all who think they have materials on this interesting subject, worthy of the inspection of the public, to trans-

mit them to you, who, if you view them in that light, will give them a place in that estimable work.

Without further preface, I shall mention, that the dispute which has lately arisen on the subject of summer fallows, had made me secretly wish that Mr. Duckett, the able cultivator of Petersham, in Surrey, would have communicated his thoughts, not only on that subject, but would have benefited the public, by a full explanation of that course of husbandry which has rendered his farm at Petersham, which has now been above nineteen years in his hands, so flourishing, though his three predecessors had failed on it.

When he first entered on it, all the land, except the meadows, appeared to be hungry sand; and several acres were covered with gorse and brambles, which now produce excellent crops of corn.

As you have compleated your sixth volume, and I find his great modesty prevents his standing forth among your correspondents, I will attempt to describe his mode of cultivation, rather than it shall longer remain unnoticed in your Annals.

Mr. Duckett's system of agriculture is a medium between the old and drill husbandry. He adapted his present mode of culture six years before he came to Petersham, on a small farm at Esher, as also at the late Duke of Newcastle's Villa of Claremount, where he used his three ploughs,\* but at that time hand-hoed all his corn.

His course of husbandry seems to be the employing clover, turnips, and rye, as fallow crops, and as intermediate† ones between wheat, barley, oats, and rye, changing these occasionally according to the nature and state of the land. Of these intermediate crops, those which serve only to fill up the winter interval are of the greatest use, for winter and spring food, and what these take from the ground is amply re-supplied by the dung and treading of the cattle which feed on them; thus his ground, although

\* N.B. All the implements of husbandry peculiar to Mr. Duckett he makes for sale; but the purchasers should certainly see his manner of using them.

† I have known three, and, if my memory does not fail me, four or five, crops of white corn on Mr. Duckett's farm in succession, and all good.—A. Y.



never dormant, is continually replenished by a variety of manure, and thus unites the system of continued pasture with cultivation.

Mr. Duckett's implements of husbandry are, first, a trench plough, which requires never less than four horses, and, when he means to plough very deep, six horses; he ploughs an acre in one day; no additional strength would be required in strong soils, as they usually need not be ploughed so deep.

Second, a two-share plough, which with four horses ploughs two acres in one day.

Third, a drill, which he names a plough, as at seed time it answers the purpose of one, and on this account prefers it to any drill of late invention that drops the seed; it requires but two horses; it will work three acres in one day; although it makes five drills, it only completes two at every bout.

The first and second ploughs he thinks answer all the purposes that can be wanted of ploughs in husbandry. One deep ploughing with the trench plough to every other, or every third crop, with very shallow intermediate ploughings with the two-share plough, is the best method of using them, and from which he has derived the greatest benefit.

The advantages arising from this mode of practice, he describes thus; by a deep-ploughing, fresh earth is brought up for the nourishment of the plants; by not repeating it too often, the moisture is retained in the soil; being not too loose to draw off the wet, and yet not too hard to impede the penetration of the roots of the plants into it. The shallow ploughings with the two-share plough loosen the soil sufficiently for the seed to take root, until it has strength enough to penetrate into the first broken earth. Frequent ploughings, he thinks, bring up the buried seeds of annual weeds so abundantly, that in a grain crop it is difficult to destroy them. When the land is constantly ploughed to the same depth, the rain-water is lodged between the loosened and unmoved earth, where it stagnates and injures, instead of assisting, vegetation.

He seems now of opinion, that, if he can get his ploughing finished two or three months before seed-time, and harrowed, the land may lie thus until the time of sowing, taking advantage of rains and other elementary aids to settle and consolidate the soil; the annual weeds have time to grow, which the drill (in preparing the soil thus managed for the

seed) entirely destroys, and the crop of grain is kept during the summer cleaner from weeds than it would otherwise be. He has reaped by this method, in a dry summer, fine crops of grain, when others, not so treated, have perished through drought.

He prefers narrow furrows, his ploughs being constructed only to turn the furrow nine inches wide, consequently do not perform so much work in a day as some common ploughs; but the ground is better broken, better prepared for the drill, and the grain finds more nourishment.

He drills for all his crops, but sows the seeds broad-cast (turnips excepted) as the seeds fall naturally into the drills, or what escape the hoe eradicates; turnips when eaten by the fly are well renewed by drilling; he has had good crops after the first sowings have been destroyed by the fly. Clover drilled among the corn he finds very advantageous, much seed being saved, and the crop better secured from the fly, which feed on this plant as well as on turnips. If his clover fails, he sows bents broadcast, when the corn is near in the ear, which, from the ground being loosened by the preceding drillings, are by the first rain washed into the earth, and ensure him a crop of grass; but he prefers a crop of clover alone, being the better preparation for wheat.

His hoe-machine is composed of two frames, in each of which five hoes are fixed; it is drawn by one horse, led by a boy, and worked by two men: if the ground works tolerably well, ten acres may be done in one day; if lands or ridges lie round or sharp, and the soil is stiff, the width of the machine, the number of hoes, and the strength, must be proportioned accordingly.

Mr. Duckett has lately adopted two new implements; the one for sowing is a frame on which are fixed five tin boxes, each holding about one pound of seed, which drops through the bottom of them into the drills. It is carried in a man's hand, and, being continually shook, the seed is prevented from clogging the holes in the bottom of the boxes by a wire playing across them, and is thus dribbled regularly into the drills.

The other is for rolling the seed into the ground; it is composed of a frame containing five small rollers, each eight inches diameter, drawn by hand; the rollers filling the intervals of land between the rows of corn, and pressing down the seeds.



He seems to think the frequency of manuring ought to depend on the quality, the state of the land, and the crop to grow upon it; good stable and fold-yard dung he thinks the best dressing for strong tillage land, a compost of the aforesaid dung and turf, or light loam for strong meadow land, and a compost of the said dung, stiff loam, and chalk, as also sheep folding for light soils.

He dungs for turnips, unless the preceding crop was dunged; for wheat, he had rather dung on the seeds, that is on clover, &c. which the wheat is to follow, after the ground has been trench-ploughed; he regularly trench-ploughs the clover lays, and throws the dung deep.

He is in general not sparing with seed, especially in land subject to weeds, and where the grain blights; the following are his common proportions to the acre:

Wheat, from two bushels to two bushels and one peck, and to two bushels and one half.

Barley, three bushels.

Oats, four bushels.

Rye, two bushels and one half for a crop.

Beans, two to three bushels.

Peas, three bushels.

Tares, two bushels and one peck.

Clover, ten or twelve pounds.

Turnips, two pounds.

I shall not take up more of your time than to assure you that I am, sir,

Your most humble servant,

RALPH ROBINSON.

To which Mr. Young has added the following Note.

I have at various times during the last fifteen years viewed with great attention the husbandry of the very ingenious Mr. Duckett. I took notes of what I saw for my private information, but did not publish them, as I thought I perceived a disinclination in that gentleman to have them so brought forward; and on some points he expressly desired me not. I am glad to find by this memoir (for which the public is much obliged to the author) that he has relaxed in this particular. I wish much that Mr. Robinson, as he has broken the ice, would proceed, and in particular give his courses of crops; and explain in particular his utter rejection of fallows, and his very singular mode of treating a field when full of couch-grass (*triticum repens*.)

Sir,

Windsor, March 5, 1787.

The early attention you have given to my attempt of laying before the public, through your useful channel, Mr. Duckett's

system of agriculture, fully entitles you to expect from me a compliance in the request you have intimated in a note at the end of that publication, that a particular account should be given of the courses of crops usually adopted by that original cultivator, as well as his sentiments on fallows, and his mode of treating a field when full of couch-grass.

Mr. Duckett has no fixed rotation of crops; he seems to think that every farmer ought to study in cropping his land what grain will pay him best, which is the only rule he follows, unless prevented by bad seasons. All he requires is to get a feeding crop between those of grain, and renew his soil by alternate deep and shallow ploughings. He does not regard cross-cropping his land, yet would avoid sowing wheat after barley, nay, thinks wheat after wheat less prejudicial; he does not object to wheat after oats; but oats after oats, and wheat following barley, he thinks, are ever weak crops, and that a continuation of such successions would at last produce nothing. On the contrary, barley after barley does very well; indeed he has known barley succeed well with alternate deep and shallow ploughings, and proper dressings when sown ten years successively.

If land requires rest, he lays it down with grass seeds, which prepares it, after proper culture, to produce the grain most called for in the market.

He seems of opinion, that the most profitable plan of culture a farmer can follow is to examine which sort of grain will pay him best, and to vary his changes of crops according to the demand of that particular kind of grain, instead of laying down a regular rotation of crops.

An untoward season may prevent his following the rotation or succession of crops he had proposed, but he deems it as one of the material advantages of his mode of culture, that his land is ever ready for the reception of such grain or seeds he may, on such an occasion, judge best suited to supply the place of the original intended crop. He therefore recommends the use of his ploughs, and his mode of ploughing with intermediate feeding crops; then grain may be cultivated in any variation or succession; but he does not think his mode of cropping ground can succeed if attempted by the common methods of husbandry.

As an experiment, he for three years successively sowed Siberian wheat on the same land, and is convinced it will answer; and, if the price of wheat was so high as to pay better than other grain, he would



would reduce it to practice; but does not imagine this mode of culture can be successful but with farmers who work his ploughs, and practise his method of using them. He recommends the Siberian wheat as the only species that will answer to be thus cultivated, as it is of quicker growth, does not exhaust the soil so much as common wheats, and nourishes grass seeds sown among it, equally with other spring grain.

He has reaped Siberian wheat on the 25th of July, which has given him a good season for turnips, as an intervening crop, which being fed off by Christmas, he has sown the ground immediately with Siberian wheat, and, by pursuing this method, has taken off the same land three crops of Siberian wheat successively.

If the harvest is likely to prove late he sows his turnips when the wheat is in full ear, and has large turnips at Christmas. He sows this seed broad-cast among the corn, when there is a prospect of rain, which buries it sufficiently in the ground to produce vegetation without other assistance. His method of alternately deep and shallow ploughing the ground with his trench and double furrow ploughs, contributes to the success of this practice, by furnishing every other crop with fresh food and a new soil, which, when assisted with proper dressings, and an intermediate feeding crop, will, he thinks, prove successful in taking Siberian wheat many times successively off the same land. He thinks fallows necessary for strong soils, as the clods of earth cannot be well broken to pieces without laying some time exposed to the air; but would in general reject this practice on light soils, as feeding crops are

better from the cattle, while consuming the crop, treading the soil, and rendering it more compact and firm, which a light soil requires. He would not let the ground lay any longer idle than while preparing for the feeding crop. This enables the farmer to keep a larger stock of cattle, which increases his quantity of manure.

Many soils may be improved by winter fallows, this may be practised by ploughing immediately after the grain crop is off, in a dry season, and by being well water-furrowed during the winter, and proper dressings in the spring; but he does not think this method equal to a feeding crop of rye, turnips, or tares.

The method he constantly pursues for destroying couch-grass is by trench-ploughing it into the ground, where it dies when buried deep; that left on the surface is destroyed by hoeing: grain of quick and luxuriant growth, sown on the trenched ground, also assists very much towards the destruction of this troublesome weed; but a change of rye, tares, and turnips, when produced by his mode of culture, will the most effectually destroy couch-grass.

He confesses that this practice, which he has successfully pursued for many years, is condemned by many persons; yet he is convinced it answers perfectly, is less expensive, and quicker done than by any other method.

I have wished to be as pointed as possible in attempting to answer your enquiries, which may have led me into greater length than I should have wished; I shall therefore only add, that I am, sir,

Your most humble servant,

RALPH ROBINSON.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ORIGINAL LETTERS *between* DR. EDWARD YOUNG, *Author of Night Thoughts,* and MR. SAMUEL RICHARDSON, *Author of Clarissa, Grandison, &c.*

LETTER LVIII.

Dear Sir, July 30, 1751.

**H**AVE you leisure or appetite to read so long a prayer? If you have, what think you of it? How fares my friend Sir Charles? I long to see him and you at Wellwyn. The summer wastes. You promised me,—must you lose your credit, and I despair. Befriend both, and come. Heaven bless you and yours. My love and service. Mrs. Hallows salutes you. Most truly your's,

E. YOUNG.

LETTER LIX.

Aug. 1, 1751.

Can I have appetite to read such a prayer as that you have sent me? How can my good Dr. Young ask me such a question?

What do I think of it?—Why, I think of it as a piece of inspiration.

But let me ask you, sir, What did you intend I should do with it?

I have a character, Dr. Bartlett, whom my Sir Charles reveres for his piety, good sense



sense, grey hairs, sweetness of manners; who might be desired by Sir Charles, on the very occasion, to compose such a prayer for him. And how would it illustrate the character of that sound divine; whom I am afraid to make write, for fear I should not keep up the character given him! And how would it adorn and exalt my work!

But see what an impenetrable heart I discover, that such a next-to divine prayer cannot properly affect it! That such a prayer against self cannot banish selfishness from it!

If you have an intention to publish it, as sometimes I think and hope you have, from the title you have affixed to it, it may do more good; and there will end my solicitude (even with a preference against my above request) for self.

You are extremely good in reminding me of a journey to Wellwyn. My wife spoke of it three days ago with pleasure, and a wish, that I hope may be yet answered—at least, that we may go down one day, and come up next.

Our respects to Mrs. Hallows. And to yourself, sir, all manner of felicity in this world, and the reward of your pious labours in that to come! I am,

Reverend Sir,

Your most affectionate and obliged  
humble servant,

S. RICHARDSON.

#### LETTER LX.

Dear Sir, Aug. 7, 1751.

I beg you to burn the prayer I sent you; I showed it but to few, and repent that I showed it to them: for what I now send you is better. I would print it; if you would be so good to determine the manner, letter, &c.

As for Sir Charles, if I mistake not, he is not enough a profligate to make this prayer in character for him.

But the same pen is ready to do Dr. Bartlett what service you please, provided I see him and Mrs. Richardson soon at Wellwyn. Mrs. Hallows joins in the request, and respects to you both.

On second thoughts I will not print it, unless you and some one of your friends, most judicious in these matters, are sincerely of opinion that it will do good; and do not see any objection, of other kind, against it; and unless you give proof of your sincerity by some correction in it.

I shall, dear sir, look on your manner of lettering, stopping, &c. as half the composition; for I know it will have half

the good effect, at least on the many. As to those arcana of your art, my copy is scarce any direction. It is written by Mrs. Hallows, and partly her composition (for she is really a good divine), and you know how to correct ladies—but men too. And I beg, sir, in the most serious manner, your honest critique on what I send. For I write to the heart, and you are master of the heart; and therefore properest judge in England on this occasion. Pray let me be the better pastor for being acquainted with you; I fear I am not enough popularly plain. Pray speak out, and do oblige, dear sir, your most affectionate humble servant,

E. YOUNG.

One thing I would have unmentioned as a test of your integrity; but I must mention it; I am too long. Tell me where to shorten.

I know your foible, you love to commend. Be just: rectitude is better than benevolence itself.

A prayer for Sir Charles must have less of severe self-condemnation, and more of gratitude in it. This is not a prayer for a good man; if it was it would not suit my design, which in effect is a satire on the present age.

#### LETTER LXI.

Dear Sir, Nov. 23, 1751.

I designed, and sent you word that I would be with you on Tuesday next, as supposing that day of the week most convenient to you. But I since find that I must be in town on Monday, and beg the favour of a bed that night, without in the least otherwise altering your own purposes. You see what liberty I take, and I hope it will provoke you to the like with me; though to provoke a person to confer a favour is, I confess, on second thoughts, a very odd way of speaking.

I am, dear sir,

Most your's,

E. YOUNG.

#### LETTER LXII.

My dear Sir, Dec. 10, 1751.

Is it quite impossible for you and Mr. Millar to favour me with your company at Wellwyn? If so, is it impossible for you to give me an evening at Barnet? If it is not, I beg you to do it. For, in the first place, I have been ill, and cannot possibly go to town; and, in the next place, I cannot close what I have under my hand without consulting you on a remarkable particular in it. If you and Mr. Millar can swallow these ten miles,

be



be so good as to let me know it, and to chuse your own day and hour, and I and Shotbolt will wait upon you at the Mitre there. I ask this great favour with as great tenderness, and if it is in the least disagreeable to you I retract my request. Wishing you and your's all health and peace,

I am, dear sir,  
Your most affectionate and obliged  
humble servant,

E. YOUNG.

Mrs. Hallows begs her humble service to yourself and Mrs. Richardson. She tells me that you never was treated civilly at this house, particularly with regard to a bed; and that she is in pain for an opportunity of making one for whom she has so great an esteem, some little amends.

Pray my service to Mr. Millar and his.

LETTER LXIII.

Dear Sir, Dec. 15, 1751.

Mr. Shotbolt and I dined at Barnet yesterday; I was surprized and most ashamed at reading your letter; the most inexcusable blunder was occasioned by my misunderstanding Mr. Millar's. You came out of love, and with some inconvenience; I shall dare see your face no more. But, though you cannot pardon me yourself, intercede for me with the ladies, and Mr. Millar.

Your most obliged  
and most unpardonable  
humble servant,

E. YOUNG.

Mrs. Hallows' humble service waits on Mrs. Richardson and the rest of the good family, with the compliments of the season near at hand.

LETTER LXIV.

London, Dec. 18, 1751.

Mr. and Mrs. Millar, Miss Johnson, and myself, most heartily rejoice, that it was not owing to ill health, or sad accident, that we were deprived of the very great pleasure we had all proposed to ourselves, of a richer evening and morning than we could have given ourselves, had not expectation made us look out of our own company for a delight we were very, very loth, as long as hope could continue, to despair of.

The notice of meeting was certainly too short. We did all we could to suppose the mistake owing to the letter. But our loss—you cannot, sir, be just to yourself, if you do not suppose it an heavy one.

It was indeed inconvenient for me to

go: yet, to have deferred the meeting, was more so to Mr. Millar, as he was preparing the publication of a new piece of Mr. Fielding: so that we were bound down to that day, or to a very distant one.

Dear and Reverend Sir, cannot you with convenience favour me either in Salisbury-court, or at N. End?—If not, cannot you write your commands?—If neither, you may, at the beginning of the next month, command at any place the attendance of one whose love of Dr. Young no disappointment can abate.

Mr. Shotbolt is the very sixth person, for whose company we could have wished, in order to complete the felicity of the proposed evening and morning. The bachelor would have been pleased to have been admitted to a conversation tête-à-tête with two ladies; an honour which his own tan-yard has not given him, although one hundred of them at a time have been obliged to him for a floor to bound upon, and a roof to cover them, especially when he was secure of the rest of his company; and that, though one of them was a maiden lady, no plot was laid against him.

Those ladies, and the two men, most cordially desire you, Sir, Mrs. Hallows, and Mr. Shotbolt, to accept of their best respects, and of their wishes of the season. And they say, that you can make them rich amends whenever you please.

Your friend, the Speaker, has been greatly distressed by the illness of one of the most promising little girls (the child of his advanced years) that parent ever boasted. It was the worst sort of small-pox. But, contrary to all expectation, the distemper has taken a favourable turn.

I am, dear, reverend, and good Sir,

Your ever obliged, affectionate,

And faithful humble servant,

S. RICHARDSON.

LETTER LXV.

O, dear Sir, Dec. 24, 1751:

What a paragraph in the last Newspaper! Add this paragraph to balance it:—Heaven has one more angel than it had last week. When you see the Speaker, my duty and love to him.

I thank you for your last very kind letter. How glad shall I be to see our Barnet party at Wellwyn: chuse your own time; to me it is entirely indifferent. When you see Mr. Millar, let him know I received his kind present, and am enjoying



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*The Portfolio of a Man of Letters.*

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joying them. Mrs. Hallows joins with me in wishes of happiness to both the good families.

I am, dear Sir, your very  
Affectionate humble servant,  
Dec. 24, 1751. E. YOUNG.

## LETTER LXVI.

Dear Sir, Jan. 9, 1752.

My hopes of consulting you, on what I had written, are over, as to the present; for, from a cold, I have such an indisposition in my eyes, I can't read without pain. Notwithstanding, if you and my good company of Barnet can take it into your hearts, to think an airing this way to be as much for your health and amusement, as it will most certainly be for my pleasure, you will not drop your kind thoughts of seeing Wellwyn as soon as you can, with Sir Charles in your pocket.

I am, dear Sir, truly your's,  
E. YOUNG.

## LETTER LXVII.

Dear Madam,

My wife's thanks and mine attend the good doctor and you, for your kind invitation. Mr. Shotbolt and we talked of a very agreeable scheme: but we are the worst people in England to put in practice. We have no present prospect of managing such an excursion. It is, however, really a great self-denial to us both. I am afraid I shall not be able to see Peterborough this summer. If I can, assure yourself of troublesome guests for a night or two.

The Doctor was so kind as to say, he would oblige me with a little part of a manuscript, and I promised to return it, if I made not use of it to his liking. Me-

thinks I would rather he would publish it as he once intended. But, if not, shall be greatly obliged to him for it on the above condition.

My wife desires her cordial respects to the Doctor and you. She always mentions your civilities to her with great gratitude and esteem. She often says, How happy is the Doctor in Mrs. Hallows! How happy is Mrs. Hallows, at the feet of such a Gamaliel! While I shake my head and whisper, "It is owing to such good women as these, Bettr, that so many of your sex are unprovided for, and that there are so many widowers and bachelors."

Be pleased to tell Mr. Shotbolt, that, if he had been half as much in earnest to persuade any woman to have him, as he was to prevail on my wife to take the talked-of excursion, he had had one good woman every day in the week to have quieted his conscience and his cares, instead of an hundred indifferent ones collected through the county, every Summer-Thursdays, hopping about in his shed.

The snuff-box is a nothing. The snuff is however good.

My girls would have great pleasure in being acquainted with Mrs. Hallows. They desire their compliments to you and the Doctor.

I most heartily, Madam, thank him for his kind reception of me; and you for your kind care of,

Your most obliged and obedient servant,  
London, S. RICHARDSON.  
June 21, 1752.

My respects to good Mrs. Ward. I thought to have made her one short visit when I was down, but was in too much hurry.

*Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.*

## RAMSDEN THE OPTICIAN.

IT was his custom to retire in the evening to what he considered the most comfortable corner in the house, and take his seat close to the kitchen fire-side, in order to draw some plan for the forming a new instrument, or scheme for the improvement of one already made. There, with his drawing implements on the table before him, a cat sitting on one side, and a certain portion of bread, butter, and a small mug of porter placed on the other side, while four or five apprentices commonly made up the circle, he amused himself with either whistling

the favourite air, or sometimes singing the old ballad, of

"If she is not so true to me,  
What care I to whom she be?"

What care I, what care I, to whom she be!" and appeared, in this domestic group, contentedly happy. When he occasionally sent for a workman, to give him necessary directions concerning what he wished to have done, he first showed the recent finished plan, then explained the different parts of it, and generally concluded by saying, with the greatest good humour, "Now see, man, let us try to find fault with it;" and thus, by putting

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two heads together, to scrutinize his own performance, some alteration was probably made for the better. But, whatever expense an instrument had cost in forming, if it did not fully answer the intended design, he would immediately say, after a little examination of the work, "Bobs, man! this won't do, we must have at it again:" and then the whole of that was put aside, and a new instrument begun. By means of such perseverance, he succeeded in bringing various mathematical, philosophical, and astronomical instruments to perfection. The large theodolite for terrestrial measurements, and the equal altitude instrument for astronomy, will always be monuments of his fertile, penetrating, arduous, superior genius! There cannot be a lover (especially of this more difficult part) of philosophy, in any quarter of the globe, but must admire the abilities, and respect the memory, of Jesse Ramsden.—(*Practical Observations on Telescopes.*)

#### BECKET'S EXECUTIONERS.

In the year 1170, the four knights who slew Thomas à Becket, fled, for refuge, to Knaresborough castle. Sir Hugh de Morville, whose descendants were settled in Cumberland, where the sword with which he slew Thomas à Becket was kept a long time, in memory of the fact; his family is extinct: Sir Richard Breton, of which name, a good family at this day is extant in Northamptonshire: Sir William Tracey, whose heirs at this day flourish in Gloucestershire. Sir Reginald Fitz-Urse, or Bear's Son; his posterity were afterwards men of great lands and command, in the county of Monaghan, in Ireland; being there called Mac Mahon, which in Irish signifies the son of a Bear. They remained shut up for a year; but, submitting to the church, were pardoned, on condition of performing a pilgrimage to Jerusalem.

#### ONE INSCRIPTION IN TWO LANGUAGES.

At Savona, on the church of the Virgin Mary, occurs the following inscription:

In mare irato, in torbida procella,  
Invoco te, nostra benigna stella.

Each of the words are both Latin and Italian.

#### KNARESBOROUGH FOREST.

In making drains in some of the marshy places, have been discovered the trunks of large trees, sunk below the surface, at different depths, of different sorts of wood, as oak, fir, &c. It appears, they were destroyed partly by fire, and partly by the axe, as evident marks

of the tool are seen on some of them. Burnt wood and fir-cones are frequently found in those places. Fossil representations of various kinds of shell-fish are found in the middle of stones, dug from a quarry, at a place called Knox, near Harrogate, and other parts of this forest: also, the *cornu ammonis*, or snake-stone, of different sizes. Fossils, representing branches of the yew, fir, euphorbium, and several other trees, cut or broken in short lengths, of four or five inches each, and about three or four in diameter, are frequently found here. In the year 1776, a workman, digging for limestone on Thistle-hill, near Knaresborough, discovered a live toad in the solid rock, some feet below the surface, which died soon after its exposure to the air. It was of the common size, and of a darker colour than these reptiles usually are; had but three feet, and a stump instead of the fourth. Mr. William Pullan, of Blubber-house, in this forest, having occasion, in the year 1761, to break a stone, which was about four feet square, found a living serpent, fifteen inches long, enclosed in the middle of the block; its back was of a dark brown, and the belly of a silver colour; the oval cavity in which this reptile lay, was about twelve inches long, and six wide. In a stone quarry, at Harwood, was found, about thirty years ago, eighteen feet below the surface, a stag's horn, enclosed in the solid rock. This horn was in the possession of Mr. Joshua Craven, late of Harwood.

#### LANGUAGE OF MALTA.

In May's Specimens of Punic Language, occurs the Lord's Prayer in Maltese, which runs thus, (see page 34.) *Missier tanai, inti li dal Sema, icun imbierec i Nom tiah, dsha il Art tiah, itcun mamluna il Volunta tiah, chif fil Sema, heoc fil l' Art; l' Hops tanai coillium atina illum; et affirna Dnubietna chif huahna n' ahflu a l' uhrai; vima tamchi shei l' i nacau fil Tentationi; ma liberana dal Malo: ali ex tiah ia il Dignia, unt Tista, collohs hiasin alla Deiem.*

In this specimen there are more Italian words than in some other copies of the same prayer.

#### CROMWELL.

After the battle of Marston, Cromwell, returning from the pursuit of a party of the royalists, purposed to stop at Ripley; and, having an officer in his troop, a relation of Sir William Ingilby's, that gentleman was sent, to announce his arrival. The officer was informed, by the porter, at the gate, that Sir William was absent, but



but that he might send any message he pleased to his lady. Having sent in his name, and obtained an audience, he was answered, by the lady, that no such person should be admitted there; adding, she had force sufficient to defend herself, and that house, against all rebels. The officer, on his part, represented the extreme folly of making any resistance; and, that the safest way would be to admit the General peaceably. After much persuasion, the lady took the advice of her kinsman, and received Cromwell at the gate of the lodge, with a pair of pistols stuck in her apron-strings; and, having told him, she expected that neither he nor his soldiers would behave improperly, led the way to the hall; where, sitting each on a sofa, these two extraordinary personages, equally jealous of each other's intentions, passed the whole night. At his departure, in the morning, the lady observed—"It was well he had behaved in so peaceable a manner; for that, had it been otherwise, he would not have left that house with his life."

SIR W. GASCOIGNE.

Sir William Gascoigne, of Gawthorpe, knight, chief justice of England; and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and co-heiress of Sir William Mowbray, of Kirklington, knight, lie buried in Harewood Church. He died the 17th of December, 1429. Round the verge of this tomb, on a brass fillet, (torn away in

the civil wars,) was the following inscription:—

"HIC JACET WILLIELMUS GASCOIGNE, NUPER CAPITALIS JUSTICAR DE BANCO HENRICI, NUPER REGIS ANGLIÆ; ET ELIZA, UXOR EJUS QUI QUIDEM WILLIELMUS, OBIT DIE DOMINICA 17MO DIE DECEMBRIS, ANNO DOMINI 1429."

This upright judge, being insulted on the bench, by the then Prince of Wales, afterwards King Henry V. with equal intrepidity and coolness, committed the prince to prison; and, by this seasonable fortitude, laid the foundation of the future glory of that great monarch, who from this event dated his reformation. Sir William equally shewed his integrity and intrepid spirit in refusing the commands of his sovereign, Henry IV. to try Richard Scroop, then archbishop of York, for high treason; an office which another judge assumed, and pursued to a fatal point.

Sir William Gascoigne obtained a licence to enclose two parks; the first to contain 240 acres of land, in Gawthorpe, Wardley, and Harewood; the second to contain 1700 acres, in Henhouse, Lofthouse, Wardley, Harewood, and Wyke.

William Gascoigne, esq. the last of this line, had an only daughter, Margaret, his heiress, married to Thomas Wentworth, esq. of Wentworth Wood-house; whose son, William, was father of Thomas, Earl of Strafford.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

### THE DEATH OF MARY,

SISTER OF LAZARUS,

From the 12th Book of Klopstock's Messiah.

A Translation from the German;

BY SARAH CANDLER.

Transmitted to the Editor by her Brother.

"On trouve, dans la seconde partie de la Messiade, un très beau morceau sur la mort de Marie, sœur de Lazare, et désignée dans l'Evangile comme l'image de la vertu contemplative. Lazare, qui a reçu de Jesus Christ une seconde fois la vie, dit adieu à sa sœur avec un mélange de douleur et de confiance profondément sensible.—KLOPSTOCK a fait des derniers moments de Marie le tableau de la mort du juste. Lorsqu'à son tour il étoit aussi sur son lit de mort, il répétoit d'une voix expirante ses vers sur Marie, il se les rappeloit, à travers les ombres du cercueil, et les prononçoit tout bas pour s'exhorter lui-même à bien

mourir, ainsi les sentiments exprimés par le jeune homme étoient assez purs pour consoler le vieillard." — *L'Allemagne*, Tome 1.

THUS sorrowed the disciples, destitute,  
Forlorn, dejected, pond'ring in their minds  
Each strange event. Meanwhile, in Bethany,  
Mary, unconscious of their woes, was stretch'd  
Pale on the restless couch of death. Hard  
slumber,

The presage of eternal sleep, announced  
Her change approaching; and the chills of  
death

Alarm'd her pale attendant. Tired and sad,  
After long, restless, sleep, she raised her head  
To meet her sister's heavy eye, no more  
Replete with moisten'd grief—and thus she  
spoke:

"Martha, I can no more be silent. All  
Forsake me, I am left of all but thee;  
Nathaniel, Lazarus, leave me. In my life  
From earliest youth our blessings we have  
shared;

And lo, I die! Ah must I die without them?"

2 H 2

MARTHA



MARTHA.

"Oh Mary, blame them not. Perhaps the Lord  
Hath led them in the wilderness, where oft  
He shows with what compassionate regard  
He soothes the sad, and feeds the hungry soul."

MARY.

"Did I complain? oh no! The friends I loved  
Reproach'd I never. If without design  
My words have grieved, forgive me—What I  
feel

Fills my whole soul with sorrow."

MARTHA.

"Ah, my sister!

Why yield thyself to anxious thoughts a prey?  
Is then the night return'd, that mental gloom,  
Too apt to cloud thy joyous heart (once joyous)  
With sad despondency? return'd in death?"

MARY.

"Oh call not night the path where God has led  
me.

By him who judgeth us, whose call I hear  
To meet our heavenly Father, I adjure thee  
Call not his guidance night! And, if on earth  
Much suffering and much sorrow I have  
known,

Have I not also had my share of joy,  
And all my blessings crown'd by friends like  
thee?

Have I not tasted of angelic joy?  
Beheld the Lord on earth? his wonders seen,  
And heard his wisdom? Let me praise his  
name,

For all my sorrows and for all my joys,  
For every cup of comfort, every shade  
Which, in the heat of anguish, hath refresh'd  
My anxious mind. But, above all, I thank him,  
That I have seen the Christ, the friend of man,  
Jesus, whose sovereign word could raise the  
dead!

Now leave me Martha. Go prepare my grave,  
Where Lazarus slept I also will repose.

To sleep where Lazarus slept, like him to hear  
The awful voice that animates the dead!

The thought is rapture! Martha, in my mind  
What dreams of heavenly hope! Prepare my  
grave!

Leave me with God alone! He, at whose feet  
Humbly I sat, deign'd to instruct my heart  
The one thing needful.—Ah, I feel it now,  
And trust in God alone. That better part  
I yet will choose."

MARTHA.

"Shall I in death forsake thee?

Be satisfied, I cannot leave thee Mary;  
But ah! my help is temporal and weak,  
The God of Abraham send thee help from far."

MARY.

"Stay then. His power be with me; let me  
feel

His presence by whom Heaven and earth are  
filled."

Then, from her inmost soul, the dying saint  
Addressed the Merciful:—"Hear me, oh God!  
Enter not into judgment with a worm,  
Helpless as I.—Oh! were thy judgment-seat  
Not cloth'd with mercy, then what living soul  
Could stand before thee? Fill my dying heart  
With peace—support me. Make my weary  
soul

Assured of thy salvation. Holy Father!  
Cast me not from thy presence. Comfort me,  
Fill me with gladness. When thy servant Job

Cried in the anguish of his soul to thee,  
He hoped, yet feared thy mercy—strove for  
faith—

But felt himself forsaken. Yet thou heardest  
him!

So, Father, help me, and accept my prayer."

She spoke, then closed her eyes in sleep. Her  
soul,

Trembling, repos'd on God. Martha arose,  
Stood by her couch, and fear'd by ev'ry breath  
To waken her she loved, loved as herself,  
So soon to tread the gloomy vale of Death,  
And leave her comfortless! The tenderest  
grief

Fill'd her whole heart; involuntary tears  
Flow'd down her cheeks; yet silently she stood,  
While twilight spread her sober mantle round.  
Now thick dark clouds obscured the sky, and  
veil'd

The fair companion of the night, whose beams  
Are oft but gently chas'd by ruddy morn.  
But all unconscious of the midnight gloom,  
Pale as a marble statue, fix'd as death,  
So Mary's guardian angel Chebar found  
Martha reclining o'er her sister's couch!  
Unseen by mortal eye, the youthful angel  
Stood at the feet of fast expiring Beauty.

"As, in the scale of beings, spirits stand  
Of lowest rank, the guardians of mankind,  
Consummate beauty decks their angel forms;  
To those whose more exalted ranks are thrones  
Is given glory, yet, compared with his  
Who stands at the right hand of God on high,  
Their lost effulgence but a shadow seems!  
Oh Thou! who rulest in the Heaven of  
Heavens,

Where reigns Jehovah, Thou who intercedest  
For fallen man, let me, let tens of thousands,  
Expire as Christian heroes! Be our lot  
To suffer patiently thy will, or bless'd  
With prelibation of the Heaven to come,  
So let us glorify thy name, and die  
The death of thy redeemed."

Chebar surveyed the couch of death, and felt  
His beauty vanish in the twilight gloom.  
The light that darted from his eyes was fair  
As the mild effluence of Aurora's smile.  
His wings, upborne no longer by the force  
Of Heaven's ethereal breeze, fell gently down,  
Nor longer could exhale eternal spring's  
Delightful fragrance, nor ambrosia drop!

Now from his forehead gently he unbound  
His wreath, erewhile resplendent, but for grief  
Could scarcely hold it in his sinking hand.  
He knew her pains, but durst not help; for so  
The Eternal had ordain'd; his help delay'd  
Might sooth her closing moments, and disarm  
Death of its terrors! when beseeching tears  
And fervent prayer from Lazarus should ascend,  
And reach the throne of God!—Lazarus  
meanwhile

Remain'd in Salem with his sorrowing friends.  
With anxious haste he rose, and thus address'd  
The mother of the crucified Redeemer:

"Midnight approaches, Mary, and I left  
My sister ill in Bethany. I haste  
Once more to see her, or in life or death.  
Ah! has she not the mournful tidings heard,  
The scene on Calvary! she yet may live—  
Ah, has she heard, and yet survives! I go  
With haste, that I may comfort her in death."

Libbans



Libbaus arose, Nathaniel join'd his friends.  
In sad suspense and silently they walked,  
Thoughtful and anxious, till they reach'd at length  
The house of sorrow. At the couch of death  
They stood with Martha, when refresh'd by sleep  
Mary awoke. "I thank thee, (she exclaim'd,)  
"Giver of life and death, that thus on earth  
Mine eyes once more behold them. They are come,  
And with them Libbaus." Lazarus approach'd:  
"My sister, call to mind how oft the Lord  
Of life and death hath succour'd thee!"

MARY.

"In mercy

Oft hath he help'd; and all his ways are right!  
My suffering is in mercy! Ah! my brother,  
What have I felt! and now behold I die!  
Ah, where is Jesus? sure my pangs are known  
To him. Oh tell me, hath he pray'd for me?"

LAZARUS.

"Alas! I know thy pangs; but, sister, say  
What fear assails thy mind, what dread of death?"

MARY.

"Not from a fond regret at leaving you,  
Not from the fearful change to mouldering earth,  
My heart is troubled; but a rising doubt  
Whether on Horeb I shall meet my God!  
What were thy feelings, brother, when in death  
The thund'ring curse resounded in thine ear  
'Gainst him who hath not all the law fulfill'd?  
But say, hath Jesus pray'd for me? my heart  
Still palpitates in sad suspense. His prayer  
Would fill my soul with holy confidence;  
And fearless should I tread the vale of Death.  
Say doth the morning-dawn? Is yet the night  
Half spent?—But all, alas! are silent. All!  
Jesus hath not then pray'd for me? I tremble!  
Sword of the Lord, now pierce my soul! Thy will,

Oh God! be done in me. Thy will is best!"

Lazarus with hands uplifted pray'd to Heav'n;

"As Love maternal views her infant's grief  
With kind compassion, so the God of Love  
Beholds his children with benignant care!  
A mother may forget! but thou, our God,  
Art ever merciful!"—And then he wept.

Mary once more upraised her head, and thus  
In faltering accents to her brother spoke:

"Ah say, my brother, is it not in wrath  
I thus am chasten'd? Can it be in love?  
If so, what thanks! what songs of joy to him  
Whose kind compassion far exceeds the thoughts

Of finite man; whose mercy and whose love  
Are infinite as Heaven! but ah! I doubt  
As a fond mother views her suffering child,  
With kind solicitude, with anxious care,  
And looks with inexpressible concern;  
Ah! thus doth God behold his children here?  
Thus doth the holy one look down on me?  
Restless I lie, and tears of anguish weep,  
And wring my hands, and call for help, in vain!"

Then pray'd Nathaniel:—"Merciful and Just  
No longer hide thy countenance; look down

With smile indulgent. Grant thy pitying aid."

"Oh! she must bear, (said Lazarus,) gladly bear,  
Her sufferings, which shall terminate in bliss.  
O! that thou knowest what a fine example  
Is left us here, of patience unsubdued,  
And resignation to the will of God!  
And whom we look to in the Heaven of Heavens!

I who have known the pains of Death, and live,  
Could wish with thee to slumber. I shall hear  
The voice of Death with rapture call me hence.  
Oh, it will sound melodious to mine ear,  
As, on the day of Jubilee, the song  
Of Hallelujah from the temple sounds!"

MARY.

"Joy fills my heart with horror mix'd! Oh say!  
What words are these, my brother? Tell me all."

LAZARUS, (aside.)

"Ah! hath not God performed it? I will tell her—

Why should we hide the righteous ways of God,  
Tho' fearful to reveal? The best of men,  
Mary, our Godlike friend, the Christ of God,  
Our help and consolation in distress,  
He who forgave our sins, who rais'd the dead—  
With meek submission, with forbearing patience,

Is crucified—is dead—dead on the cross!"  
She falter'd! "Crucified!" her head sank low,

"The Saviour crucified!" she closed her eyes.  
"Thy glorious name, oh God! be prais'd.  
Resign'd,

Thy son I follow to the tomb!" She ceas'd—  
She ceas'd, and all were still. Her tongue now fail'd,

And deadly paleness overspread her face.—  
On her cold forehead Lazarus laid his hand:  
"Soon shalt thou sleep in peace, thy sorrows o'er,

Thy bliss perfected; born to endless life!  
Dearest, my heart is fix'd on thine! yet joy  
Fills my whole soul, that thus mine eyes behold

Thine earthly tent dissolve, thy fetters break.  
Shepherd of Israel, be thou her staff,  
Thro' the dark vale of death; and bring her safe

To heavenly Canaan, to the land of bliss,  
Where every tear is wip'd from every eye,  
And no complaint can damp the general joy!"  
Now Death victorious raged, and Chebar, near,  
Beheld his power, and trembled with delight!  
Loud as the whispering wind at distance heard,  
A sweet, soft, sound, harmonious, caught their ear:

From whence unknown.—But now the seraph seized

His harp immortal, and, with trembling hand,  
Tuned all its strings to melody divine.  
In Mary's soul a heavenly feeling flow'd,  
Ne'er known before. The call to endless life,  
From harp immortal loud and louder sounded;  
And o'er her almost disembodied soul,  
Shed peace ineffable, and ill conceived  
By mortal man! The glory is too great!  
The melody too strong for saint on earth!  
She looks to heaven with rapture and expires!

NEW



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**I**N a former number we presented our readers with Mr. BENNET's interesting account of Teneriffe, and we now introduce them on the scientific authority of the same Society, with a new and accurate account of the oft-described, yet ever-wonderful, Island of Staffa, by J. MAC CULLOCH, M.D. F.L.S. Chemist to the Ordnance, and Lecturer on Chemistry at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, V.P. Geol. Society.

The circumference of Staffa is estimated at about two miles. It forms a sort of table-land of an irregular surface, bounded on all sides by perpendicular cliffs, varying in altitude, and broken into numerous recesses and promontories. It is intersected by one deep cut, scarcely to be called a valley, which divides the higher and more celebrated columnar part from the remainder of the island. At the highest tides this more remarkably columnar part, which forms its south-western side, appears to terminate almost abruptly in the water, but the retiring tide shows a causeway of broken columns, forming a sort of beach at its foot. Round the other sides of the island there is also a beach of varying breadth, consisting of detached fragments, and of rocks jutting out into the sea in many irregular directions. This beach, when the weather is perfectly calm, and the swell off the shore, will, under due precautions, afford landing in various places, but it is on the eastern side that the most numerous landing places occur. Various narrow creeks, sheltered by the island itself from the predominant western swell, admit of easy access in moderate weather, provided the wind is in any different direction from SW. to NW.

And, for the encouragement of the mineralogist, who may be terrified at the exaggerated reports of this difficulty, I can assure him that I have landed on Staffa when the vessels that navigate this sea have had their sails reefed, and the boatmen of Iona and Ulva have called it impracticable. The love of the marvellous has conferred on Staffa a terrific reputation, which a greater resort has discovered to be somewhat akin to that of Scylla and Charybdis.

It is easy to perceive from the southward, that, with this flat disposition of its surface, and notwithstanding its irregularities, Staffa possesses a gentle inclination towards the N.E. although no opportunity is afforded for ascertaining the precise dip. It is not of importance to ascertain it, nor can it amount to more than five or six degrees of variation from the horizontal plane. The highest of the perpendicular faces which bound it, rise about 60 or 70 feet above the high water mark, and these are on the south-western side, where the most remarkable columns and where the great caves exist. The greatest elevation of the island cannot be more than 120 feet above the level of the sea. There are no sunk rocks round it; but the water deepens rapidly from the shore, and admits of large vessels coasting it close at hand, provided they have a leading wind. There is a soil of considerable depth on the surface, and it is covered with herbage.

The whole island consists of a mass of basalt. I have, says Mr. M'C. been told, that a sandstone-bed has been seen at low water on the south-western side, but I had not an opportunity of observing it. This is the part of the island where, if



in any place, it should, from the inclination of the strata, be perceived; and there is no reason to doubt the assertion, as we find most of the trap-rocks of the Western Islands lying on beds of sandstone. It is equally superfluous to describe the basalt, since specimens of it are in every one's possession. It may be sufficient to remark, that its texture is more compact, more crystalline, and less earthy than that of basalt in general, and that it is at the same time less homogeneous, less black, more fragile, and more sonorous. But it would be idle to attempt to apply different terms to the endless varieties of the rocks of this tribe.

This basalt exhibits two modifications: the columnar, so often described, and the amorphous, which is generally more or less amygdaloidal, containing imbedded zeolites of different sorts. I saw no examples of basaltic breccia, or of trap tuff, as it is improperly called.

It is in the amorphous basalt that the zeolites are most abundant. The nodules vary from the size of a pea to that of a hen's egg and upwards, and generally exhibit specimens of radiated mesotype and of analcime. The cubical zeolites (chabasite) are of rare occurrence, and the mesotype is seldom granular, and never, as far as I saw, capillary. The lamellar variety of stilbite is occasionally found filling the intervals of approximate columns. I did not observe any zeolites in the larger and more perfect columns, but in the smaller and more irregular ones they occur, though rarely.

If we were to view the island only from the south-western side, and at half-tide, we should conclude that it has been formed of three distinct deposits, or beds of basalt. Of these the lowermost appears, in some places, amorphous; but it is not easy to see enough of it to judge whether it actually forms a continuous bed. It is only from the analogy of Cauna, and the other basaltic islands of this sea, that we should be tempted to generalize this conclusion.

The next bed is that which is divided into those large columns which form the most conspicuous feature of Staffa, and it varies from 30 to 50 feet in thickness. The upper one appears, at a distance, to be an uniform mass of amorphous basalt; but, on a nearer inspection, it is found to consist of small columns, laid and entangled in every possible direction, often horizontal, and generally curved. It is this bed which forms the ponderous

cap (as it is called) which crowns the summit of the grand *façade*.

Although the great columnar bed occupies but a small portion of the whole exterior face of the island, the columnar form is perhaps predominant throughout the whole. Yet it would be equally difficult, as useless, to attempt to determine its proportion to the amorphous part, where they are irregularly mixed, as they are at the northern and eastern sides. On these sides also, the division into distinct beds, such as I have described above, is by no means easy to trace, and possibly it does not exist.

To those who have seen the beautifully regular columns of the Giant's Causeway, those of Staffa will appear rude and comparatively shapeless. They nowhere exhibit that accuracy of design which is so conspicuous in the former, and are rarely seen of any considerable length without some incurvation. But their thickness is much greater, since they often attain a diameter of four feet. They vary perpetually in the number of their angles, the pentagonal and hexagonal being the most common, and those of an inferior number of angles being less common than those of a superior. Their joints are very irregularly placed, and are frequently wanting through a considerable length. When separated, the touching surfaces are either flat, or marked by a slight respective concavity and convexity. In many places, and most conspicuously in the great cave, the angles of the upper joint are considerably and obliquely truncated at the point of contact with the lower one. But I did not perceive any instance where a corresponding projection of the end of the inferior angle rose to cover the truncation, a circumstance of such frequent occurrence at the Giant's Causeway. I may add, that the articulated columns are most remarkable in the great cave, and that the straightest columns generally exhibit the most frequent articulations. The curved columns visible at the cave called the Clamshell cave, extend for 40 or 50 feet without a joint.

The disposition of the variously curved columns above this small cave is, perhaps, one of the most striking features of the whole island. But it will be time enough to speculate on the formation of a curved basaltic column, when we have something rational to offer on that of a straight one.

A very extraordinary aggregation of columns



columns lies off this cave, forming a conical detached rock, corruptly called *Boo sha la*. The Gaelic name *Bua-chaille*, (*Βουχάλλος*?) the Herdsman, is commonly applied to conspicuous single rocks all over the country. This rock consists of variously inclined columns resting against each other, and meeting till they form a conical body, which appears to repose on a bed of curved and horizontal columns.

It is superfluous to attempt a description of the great cave. The language of wonder has already been exhausted on it, and that of simple description must fail in an attempt where hyperbole has done its utmost. I may, however, remark, that its dimensions appear to have been over-rated, in consequence of the mode of measurement adopted, and that the drawings of it which have been engraved, give it an aspect of geometrical regularity which it is far from possessing. Its superiority, in point of effect, to the greatest efforts of architecture, might admit of dispute if there were any disputing about feelings. Another cave occurs at a short distance westward, of inferior dimensions, and inaccessible, unless when it can be entered in a boat, an event requiring a combination of circumstances of no very common occurrence at Staffa. Large fissures are seen above this cave, with an incipient detachment of considerable masses, threatening a ruin which is perhaps not far distant. Beyond this there is still another cave, which appears to pass through the promontory in which it lies, but equally or even more difficult of access, and still involved in uncertainty. Many other caves of less note are to be seen in various parts of the cliff around the island, into which the sea breaks with a noise resembling that of heavy and distant ordnance.

In a letter transmitted last year to the Secretary of this Society, I took notice of a fact of considerable importance in the natural history of this island, which had before escaped the remarks of visitors. This is, the occurrence of a bed of alluvial matter on some parts of its surface, containing fragments of the older rocks. It is most easily seen at that side of the island which faces Iona, and on the summit of the cliffs of a semicircular bay opening in that direction. The bed is here broken at the edge of the cliff, so as to expose its thickness for a considerable extent. But the same appearance may also be observed immediately above the ordinary

landing place, where the bed has also been broken. The stones which it contains are all rounded, and of various, often considerable, dimensions, and they exhibit specimens of granite, gneiss, micaceous schistus, quartz, and red sandstone. Together with these, are some rolled pieces of basalt.

Here then is a circumstance in the mineral history of Staffa, adventitious, it is true, but involving difficulties of no small importance. If we cast our eyes on the map, we shall perceive that it is embayed in a large sinuosity formed in the island of Mull, and nearly inclosed on the opposite side by Iona and the Treshanish islands. Beyond the latter, a second line is drawn by Tirey and Coll; while to the north, but at a greater distance, are placed the islands of Muck, Rum, Egg, Canna, and Sky. The whole island of Mull, with the exception of the Ross, is of a trap formation, containing however some partial tracts of sandstone and other rocks which I need not notice. The islands of Ulva and the Treshanish, with their dependent rocks, are also of trap formation. So are the islands which lie to the north, and which I have enumerated above. Iona however, together with Coll and Tirey, consists principally of gneiss and mica slate traversed by granite veins, rocks which also form the chief parts of the coasts of Lorn, Appin, Morven, and Ardnamurchan.

It is to the former, then, that we must look for the origin of the rolled stones which cover Staffa, if, limiting the great operations of nature by our own narrow views, and the ages which have contributed to change the face of the globe by our own short span, we are led to seek for that solution which may appear the least difficult. Even then, we must admit that Staffa has formed part of one continuous land with the islands of Coll, Tirey, and Mull, since no transportation could have been effected without the existence, at some period, of a continuous declivity between them.

The language which this circumstance speaks is not obscure, and the nature of these changes allows of little dispute. If we admit this obliteration of so large a portion of solid land, and consider that a deep sea now rolls above the foundations of former mountains, we have no further difficulties to obstruct us in accounting for the numerous and distant accumulations of transported materials which occur over the whole surface of the earth. The same power, what-  
ever



ever it was, that hollowed the great sinuosity of Mull, might well remove the solid matter that once filled the valleys which now separate Mount Blanc from the ridge of Jura.

But if appalled at the supposed magnitude of those changes, and at the period of time which must have elapsed to complete them, we suppose that the island of Staffa was elevated from the bottom of the sea in its present detached form, and retaining on its summit a portion of the bed of loose matter deposited under the present waters, another order of phænomena crowds on us no less important, and involving circumstances almost equally repugnant to the visible operations of nature.

The appearances are perhaps insufficient to enable us to decide between two difficulties of equal magnitude; nor is it here necessary to enter further on

that question. I may also leave it to those who have engaged more deeply in such investigations, to determine whether, in the supposition of the first of these causes, the wasting of the land has arisen from the gradual action of natural operations, or the more violent efforts of an occasional destroying force. It is my humble task, says the ingenious writer, to point out a fact, as a contribution to that mass of accumulating information on which a consolidated fabric may, at some future time, be erected. Yet the idle spectator, or enthusiastic lover of Nature, who shall hereafter view this interesting spot, may, when he contemplates these grand revolutions, learn to wonder less at the efforts of that power which has hollowed the Cave of Fingal, and submerged in the depths of the ocean those columns which seemed destined for eternity.

## PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

To Mr. WILLIAM ALLAMUS DAY, of Poplar, for a Method of extracting all the gross or mucilaginous Matter from Finks or Greenland Blubber.—December 20, 1814.

THE finks, or Greenland blubber, produced from whales taken in Greenland and Davis's Straights, is brought home, cut into small pieces, and packed in casks, and when it arrives in England is in a putrid state. From these casks it should be started into a large back or receiver, containing about twenty tons: from thence the fluid parts are suffered immediately to strain through a semi-circular wire grating, in the side of the back, close to the bottom. The grating should be about four feet wide and two feet high, receding in a convex form into the back, and the wires sufficiently close to prevent the finks from passing through. The oil, as it drains through this grate, is to be conducted by means of a copper cylinder, of four inches diameter, into another back, containing about the same quantity. When this second back is full, it should be left about two hours to settle; after which it must be conducted, by means of a sluice, into a copper, containing about fourteen tuns, heated by a fire in the usual way. The oil must then be kept stirring in the copper until it has acquired heat equal to two hundred and twenty-five degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, which will destroy the ranci-

dity of the smell, and also strike down all the gross or mucilaginous matter to the bottom. As soon as the copper of oil has received the before-mentioned degree of heat, the fire must be immediately drawn from under, and about half a ton of cold water pumped upon the surface of the oil; this assists in cooling the bottom of the copper, and prevents the gross and mucilaginous parts from adhering to the sides of the copper. In this state the oil should remain cooling in the copper for the space of one hour, and should then be conducted into other backs or coolers, and when perfectly cold should be drawn off into casks; it will then be fine, and fit for immediate use.—(Repertory.)

To Mr. LEWIS GOMPERTZ, of Kennington Oval, for Improvements in Carriages and Substitutes for Wheels.

In place of the wheels heretofore used in carriages, he applies certain machinery, which may be denominated scapers, which have the property of supporting the carriage at the same distance from the ground or road while moving along, and at the same time escaping the friction of the ground, and having the best chance of escaping the obstacles in the road also, (which otherwise would raise the carriage and load.) This is effected by employing legs, or feet, to support the carriage when they are be-



neath it, and upon them it advances for a certain distance; during which time the feet are stationary on the ground till succeeding legs, being brought forward to support and advance the carriage in turn, and the legs which have performed their office, are brought forward to repeat their action.

The wheels, or substitutes for wheels, consist each of four radii or legs, revolving on a centre or axletree, in the usual situation; which radii have a power of extension and contraction in right lines to and from their common centre, and, by means of certain curves, they contract and extend by such a law, (during the period they are in contact with the road) as to support and advance the centre always at the same height. The grooves, in the edges of the wheels, embrace the edges of their respective curves, and thus the whole wheel is prevented from lateral deviation from its true plane of motion, and for the same purpose the interior curve is continued all round; a small curve is fixed on the front of the great one, and a small roller is fixed to the back of the leg, to run on the upper side of this curve, and keep the wheel close up to its place. This curve is not essential, but is a precaution against any looseness in the parts, which should not be put on the other curve quite flush, but so that the rims of the wheels in the legs can get between them.

*Specification.*—The object of the scapers is to enable carriages to go with less labour, to render them easier for passengers and goods, and to prevent the wear of the roads. Common wheels, though they far surpass the sledge for most purposes, and although they may seem to be very perfect, still it cannot be denied that a heavy waggon on them requires the force of several horses to drag it. In all machines of motion, there are some great impediments to their action, even in a rail-way, because there is a kind of friction produced between the wheels and the rail-way itself, besides that of the axles. And, as a proof that this species of friction is very great, Mr. G. says, he has often observed the wheels of waggons (though which, perhaps, were a little out of shape) slide along the ground in snowy weather instead of turning, and it would be absurd to ascribe the chief of this to a small axletree. To the motion of boats there is also a great impediment when great velocity is wanted, which is caused by the resistance that

the water makes to them under that circumstance; and in the legs of animals in walking on level ground, there is a great force lost by the rising and falling of the body, which the motion produces, unless they prevent it by a peculiar mode of bending and unbending of their joints; to this is to be added that force which is lost by the suddenly stopping of one leg to bring up the other.

The scapers do not seem to him to possess any of these disadvantages on tolerably even roads, if they are well made; one of the greatest seems to be, that when they happen to travel on roads in which there are a great many ups and downs, at such a distance from each other that one leg generally happens to come in the lowest part of the hollow, and the other leg in the highest part of the rising; in this case they would not act so well as common wheels, provided the ascents and descents were gradual; but if they were not so, and even if they were quite perpendicular elevations or depressions, the scaper would not be the more impeded on that account, and the wheel would; but both these are extreme cases. It is farther to be noticed, that a wheel will generally get over a gradual obstacle more gradually, but without escaping any part of it, and the scaper will get over it more abruptly; but then it has the best chance of escaping it, or at least its highest part; and, if the feet of the scaper happen to come on a perpendicular obstacle, not exceeding eight to ten inches, it will get over it about as well as a wheel.

As the machinery requires the illustration of plates, we refer those who desire further information to the Repertory of Arts.

JOSEPH C. DYER, of Gloucester-place, Camden Town, for improvements in machinery to be made and applied in manufacturing cards for carding wool, and other fibrous materials.—Dec. 15.

JOHN FRANCIS WYATT, of Furnival's Inn, engineer; for a new kind of bricks or blocks, one of which is particularly adapted for the fronts of houses and other buildings, giving them the appearance of stone.—Dec. 15.

WILLIAM EVERHARD BARON VON DOORNICK, of Sun-street, Bishopsgate-street, for improvements in the manufacture of soap.—Dec. 20.

JAMES SMITH, of Newark, cabinet-maker; for a self-acting sash fastening.—Dec. 20.

JOHN CARPENTER, of Truro, esq. for a knapsack.—Jan. 20, 1815.



## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*A new edition (being the second) of an Introduction to Harmony, by Wm. Shield, Musician in Ordinary to his Majesty.*

MR. SHIELD, agreeably to that amiable diffidence which has been the constant companion of his merit, ushers into the world this new and improved edition of his "Introduction to Harmony," with an "advertisement" opening as follows.

"Having brought this work before the awful tribunal of the public, without first submitting it to the inspection of a judicious friend, I shall doubtless merit severe correction from the critic; but, as my attempt has been rather to write an useful book than a learned work, I trust that he will not *break a butterfly upon the wheel for not being able to soar with the wings of an eagle.*"

Now the truth is, that, though the useful task prescribed to himself by Mr. Shield did not require the exalted flight of an eagle, much of his strength of opinion was necessary to the due execution of so respectable and extensive an undertaking as that of which Mr. S. has favoured the world with a second, and, as we have already said, improved edition. To pursue the author through the whole series of his lucid precepts and practical examples would be not only to retrace the steps we took in our review of the former edition, but to give a *table of contents*, the length of which would deter a reader, who was perusing these articles rather for directional intelligence than the severity of study. The subjects treated are not less than a hundred and thirty. These are properly divided into three great classes or sections; the first beginning with the exhibition of the natural octave, and its properties and character; the second, with the explanation of the scale of chromatic and enharmonic intervals; and the third, with the elucidation of the principles of melody. Many of the articles are additions, some of which extend the sphere of information embraced by the former edition, while others throw further light on topics that had already been introduced.

Viewing Mr. Shield's laborious and ingenious publication in its present state, we cannot but pronounce it a beneficial and elegant production. The mass of useful information it conveys is far from constituting its entire merit; the plan upon which the work is constructed, the

ingratiating nature of the examples and embellishments, and the variety of curious particulars not to be found in any other work, give it a corroborated claim to that public approbation with which the first edition was honoured, and will no doubt secure the future patronage of the musical world.

*No. I. of the Second Series of the Vocal Works of Handel; arranged for the Organ or Piano-forte, by Dr. John Clarke, of Cambridge. Button and Whitaker.*

To enter into the merits of the immortal composer whose works this undertaking professes to accommodate to the power of voices and a keyed instrument, would be superfluous. As the succeeding works of Haydn, Mozart, and other distinguished masters, have never eclipsed the grandeur and beauty of Handel's works, so (and Dr. Clarke ought to be proud of our assertion) no future arrangement of his productions will ever depreciate the value of the edition of which the pages now before us form the first number.

It is but justice to Dr. C. to say, that his address is so clearly and ably written as to bespeak a favourable expectation in the mind of the reader; nor is it less due to him to observe that his performance keeps pace with his promise. But a still higher praise appertains to the ingenious and judicious modeller of Handel for the laudable design of reviving a taste that did so much honour to the last age. The number of which we are now speaking consists of a portion of THEODORA. The score is ably compressed, and brings more of the effect intended by the author within the command of the two bands, than a master of moderate talents and common science could have achieved. The *points* in general are seldom omitted, the principal ones never. In a word, the plan is good, and its execution excellent. The *soprano*, *alto*, and *tenor* parts, are given in the treble clef. Immediately under these is placed the part for the organ or piano-forte, in which the bass, instead of being *figured* as in the original score, is filled up with the required harmony.

*The Sleeping Beauty, a grand legendary Melo-Drama, performed at the Theatre Royal Drury Lane; written by Lumley St. George Skeffington; and composed by John Addison. 8s.*

The music of this melo-drama is so well known to the public, and has been



so justly appreciated, that we need not indulge in so full an examination of its qualities as we should otherwise think necessary. The general texture of the overture is slight, but some attractive passages present themselves; and the effect is nowhere weak or puerile. Most of the melodies are conceived with an easy flowing fancy, and the style in general corresponds with the sentiments of the words. The movements which (properly speaking) are melo dramatic, are well suited to the situations they accompany; and, while they display a just judgment and a ready conception, furnish examples of the power of sound scenically associated. If we do not feel ourselves authorized to speak in the highest terms of the *past* compositions, as such, we can make Mr. A. some amends in the eulogium merited by some of his airs; among which that of "the Woodland Maid" has been justly admired by the whole musical public.

*The Governess's Musical Assistant, containing all that is truly useful to the Theory and Practice of the Piano-forte, with appropriate preludes and lessons; composed and dedicated to his Pupils by Jos. Coggins. 8s. Goulding, D'Almaine, and Potter.*

Mr. Coggins prefaces his work by an introductory page, opening with the fol-

lowing paragraph: "In submitting the present work to the notice of the musical world, and particularly to that respectable part of it who are intrusted with the superintendence of youth in private families and schools, the author hopes the following method will be found to save much time and trouble; to do which, practice has led to believe that the easiest and best way is by means of question and answer."

Now that the practice is so general of having a domestic governess to superintend the practice of the master's precepts, we cannot but be of opinion that such works as the present are highly useful. Against the idea that any written instruction would be adequate to the guidance of the pupil, independantly of the aid of a master, we have often protested; and, however well we think of the publication before us, we are far from averring that it is calculated to supply the place of a living tutor, or even of rendering female instruction, such as it generally is, sufficient for the attainment either of a scientific acquaintance with the harmonic art, or of a finished style of performance. Of the vocabulary of technical terms with which the work concludes we entirely approve. It is perhaps sufficiently copious for a young practitioner, and is certainly well selected.

## MONTHLY REGISTER OF THE PROGRESS OF BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the 54th YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE THIRD, or in the SECOND SESSION of the FIFTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

**CAP. CLIX.** *For the better Regulation of the several Ports, Harbours, Roadsteads, Sounds, Channels, Bays, and Navigable Rivers, in the United Kingdom; and of his Majesty's Docks, Dock Yards, Arsenals, Wharfs, Moorings, and Stores therein; and for repealing several Acts passed for that purpose.*

So much of 9 Geo. iii. c. 30, as relates to the harbour moorings of the navy, and also so much of 10 A. c. 17, as relates to the said harbour moorings, and 51 Geo. iii. c. 73, repealed.—Admiralty may establish regulations for the preservation of the King's moorings, and for mooring merchant ships.—No private ship to fasten to his Majesty's moorings.—Penalty 10l.—Power to remove private ships.—And penalty for neglect 10l.—Notice to be given when his Majesty's moorings are hooked.—Places to be appointed for breaming ships, and for leaving and receiving gun powder.—Pe-

nalty of 5l. on breaming ships, except at appointed places.—Ten shillings penalty on keeping guns shotted.—Power to enter private ships to search for gun-powder, &c.—Penalty, 10l.—None to sweep for his Majesty's stores but licensed persons.—Penalty, 10l.—Ten pounds penalty on persons letting ballast or rubbish go into the sea.—No ship or vessel, lighter, barge, boat, or craft whatsoever, shall unlade on any part of the shore, (except on some wharf properly constructed for the purpose) any ballast, stone, slate, gravel, earth, rubbish, wreck, or filth, except at the time of high water, or within two hours before, or two hours after, high water; and that, for every such purpose, every such ship or vessel, lighter, barge, boat, or craft, shall approach the shore, as far as the tide and the draught of water of such ship, vessel, lighter, barge, boat, or craft will admit, and shall, under no circumstances, and in no situation, deposit any of the said mat-  
ters



ters below low-water mark at neap tides; and that every vessel drawing above eleven feet of water at the stern, shall unlade all such materials into some lighter, barge, or boat, as herein-before directed, in order that the same may be conveyed as near the shore as possible at the time of high water.—All such ballast and other matter shall, in all the above-mentioned cases, be cast on shore, from the side of the ship, lighter, barge, boat, or other craft, which shall be nearest to the land, and not otherwise; and every person who shall offend in any of the above particulars shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding the sum of ten pounds, over and above all expences which may be incurred in removing to a proper place the said matters which may have been deposited contrary to the provisions of this Act.—Penalty of ten pounds on taking ballast from the shore in harbours.—Tarpaulins to be used in taking in and discharging ballast.—Vessels sunk, to be raised.—If harbour-master neglects for two months, the owner may raise his sunk vessel.

Cap. CLX. *To enable his Majesty to settle an Annuity upon her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, during the Joint Lives of his Majesty and of her Royal Highness.*

Cap. CLXI. *For settling and securing an Annuity on Arthur Duke of Wellington, and his Heirs.*

Cap. CLXII. *For settling and securing an Annuity on Lord Beresford, and the Persons to whom the Title of Lord Beresford shall descend.*

Cap. CLXIII. *For settling and securing an Annuity on Lord Combermere.*

Cap. CLXIV. *For settling and securing an Annuity on Lord Exmouth.*

Cap. CLXV. *For settling and securing an Annuity on Lord Hill.*

Cap. CLXVI. *For settling and securing an Annuity on Lord Lynedoch.*

Cap. CLXVII. *For applying a certain Sum of Money arisen or to arise from certain Duties granted to his Majesty during the Continuance of the present War.*

Cap. CLXVIII. *To amend the Laws respecting the Attestation of Instruments of Appointment and Revocation, made in exercise of certain Powers in Deeds, Wills, and other Instruments.*

Deeds, &c. executed without a memorandum of attestation, deemed valid.—This Act shall extend and be construed to extend to all deeds and other instruments already made in exercise of powers, authorities, and trusts, of sale, exchange, partition, selection, nomination, discretion, leasing, jointuring, raising portions, and other charges, and for appointing new

trustees and other powers, authorities, and trusts whatsoever, or made for evidencing assent, consent, request, direction, or any other like circumstance in reference to the execution of any such powers, authorities, or trusts.—Act not to have a retrospective operation; nor affect any existing suit at law, &c.—Appointments, &c. not to be affected.—No instrument, unless within the provisions of this Act, to be affected.

Cap. CLXIX. *For making certain Regulations respecting the Postage of Ship Letters, and of Letters in Great Britain.*

From October 10, 1814, so much of recited Act as grants a postage of 4d. &c. for ship letters, repealed.—Ship letters to pay a postage of 6d. for a single letter, and in proportion for packets.—Persons bringing such letters to the post-office, and paying a certain rate of postage, empowered to forward the same by any vessel, not being a packet-boat.—Postmaster-general may authorize persons to collect letters and to forward the same by vessels, other than packet-boats, if letters are brought to the post-office and the postage paid.—Masters of vessels to deliver letters to authorized persons, who, on receiving 3s. for every fifty of such letters, shall put them into a sealed bag and return them.—On delivering such bag at the post-office, the master of the vessel shall be repaid the 3s. and receive 2d. for every letter.—Five pounds penalty on sending letters not having the post-office mark.

Cap. CLXX. *To repeal certain Provisions in Local Acts, for the Maintenance and Regulation of the Poor; and to make other Provisions in relation thereto.*

All enactments and provisions in respect of gaining settlements contained in local Acts, repealed.—Persons born in prisons, or houses licensed for the reception of pregnant women, not to gain a settlement thereby.—Provision respecting settlements by reason of birth in any poor-house or house of industry belonging to united parishes.—Prisoners for debt or contempt, not to gain settlements while in custody.—No gate-keeper or person residing in any toll-house to gain a settlement thereby.—No person maintained in any charitable institution, to gain any settlement by residence therein.—Masters, &c. of poor-house, not to punish or confine beyond a limited time.—Overseers may sue on securities to indemnify against bastards.—Inhabitants not to be incompetent witnesses in certain cases on behalf of or against their parishes.—Paupers ordered to be removed, may be conveyed by other persons than churchwardens or overseers.—Justices out of sessions, with consent of parish-officers, may discharge paupers from the payment of parish rates.—Distress for poor's-



poor's-rate, &c. if not to be found within the district, &c. may be made out of the district.

Cap. CLXXI. *To empower the Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury to restore Seizures, or remit or mitigate Fines, Penalties, or Forfeitures incurred concerning any Laws relating to the Customs or Excise, or Navigation and Trade of Great Britain.*

Cap. CLXXII. *For repealing the Duties payable in Scotland upon Distillers' Wash, Spirits, and Licences; and for granting other Duties in lieu thereof.*

Cap. CLXXIII. *To alter and amend certain of the Powers and Provisions of several Acts passed for the Redemption and Sale of the Land Tax, and for making further Provision for the Redemption thereof.*

Cap. CLXXIV. *For letting to farm the Post Horse Duties.*

Cap. CLXXV. *To explain and amend several Acts relating to Spiritual Persons holding of Farms, and for enforcing the Residence of such Persons on their Benefices, in England, for One Year, and from thence until Six Weeks after the*

*Meeting of the then next Session of Parliament.*

Actions for penalties under 43 Geo. iii. cap. 84, not to be commenced before 1st May after expiration of the year.—Bishops empowered to punish past non-residence.—Archbishops and bishops may levy penalties and costs by sequestration.—Penalties not levied by the bishop, may be recovered by action.—Persons may appeal as under the Act of 43 Geo. iii. c. 84.—Penalties may be remitted.—Penalties not recoverable for more than one year.—The year for purposes of this Act to commence 1st January, and end 31st December; and licences, except for temporary causes, to be granted accordingly.—Calendar months to be taken for the purposes of the Act.—Repealing the provision of former Act as to persons neglecting to notify cause of exemption, and imposing a penalty of 20l.—So much of 53 Geo. iii. c. 149, as enacts that incumbents neglecting to notify the death of curate, shall lose his exemption, repealed, and penalty of 20l. imposed.—In cases of no house of residence, what should be deemed a residency.—Houses purchased by governors of Queen Anne's bounty to be deemed residences.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL;

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

•• Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

WE feel it our duty, in the most earnest manner, to call the attention of the public to the labours of the BRITISH and FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY, whose gigantic purpose it is to ameliorate the condition of the whole human race, by spreading over all countries a cheap practical system of Education. The philanthropists who planned, and who to a certain extent have already carried this design into execution, honour at once their age and their country. Their first report, under the date of the 28th ult. is now before us; and from this interesting document we collect that the system of education proposed, is that which was introduced by Joseph Lancaster; and which, for the sake of universality, is independent of all religious creeds and theological dogmas, though not inconsistent or incompatible with any. By this admirable system it appears that the outfit of a school for 100 children (a room and seats being provided) is but 5l. 8s. 2d., for 300 but 9l. 8s. 2d., and for 1000 but 23l. 8s. 2d. no more than one set of lessons, &c. for the whole school, and one slate for each

pupil, being required. One master is sufficient for 500 or 1000 children, whose duty, similar to that of the general of an army, consists in making sub-divisions, placing proper monitors at the head of each class, and exciting a general spirit of emulation by rewards and promotion. The exertions of this most glorious institution, which will in a few years deprive crime of the plea of ignorance, have hitherto been paralyzed for want of funds, a difficulty which, as soon as known, is likely to be removed, in a country abounding in private opulence, and so much distinguished for its support of far less important charities. The plan of the committee to effect this purpose has been to solicit philanthropists, in all parts of the world, to make up, in the circle of their own connections, the sum of 100l. The successful exertions of 100 such collectors will create a fund of 10,000l. which, it appears, will confer extensive energy on the society. We are gratified in observing that chiefly in this manner no less than 1700l. was added to the funds in 1814; and, as a stimulus to others, and a tribute due to the meritorious



torious parties, we have subjoined the names of those persons who have already contributed or collected their quota:

The Duke of Bedford.  
 Lord Webb Seymour.  
 S. Whitbread, esq.  
 Sir John Jackson.  
 Richard Reynolds, S. F.  
 Joseph Fox, S. F.  
 John Scanduct, S. F.  
 William Allen, S. F.  
 Robert Owen, esq.  
 S. Hoare, jun. S. F.  
 Jonathan Backhouse, S. F.  
 William Corston, esq.  
 J. J. Nivens, S. F.  
 Halsey Janson, S. F.  
 Barnard Dickenson, S. F.  
 Robert Barchay, S. F.  
 Luke Howard, S. F.

How honourable it is to the Society of Friends, that so many of that body of practical Christians are among the zealous members, not merely aiding by their wealth, but affording the public the best security and the most indubitable pledge of the good faith with which the useful purposes of the institution will be executed.

The History of Richard the Third, King of England, &c. in five books, by Sir GEORGE BUCK, will speedily be published, from the original manuscripts, in the possession of the Editor; with an appendix of notes and documents; by CHARLES YARNOLD, esq. An imperfect edition of this important work was first published in 1646, by George Buck, esq. son of the author; which, defective and incorrect as it is, is now rarely to be met with, and then at a high price. The intended edition, given literally from the original manuscript of Sir George Buck, will be found to contain much interesting matter not in the former one.

Mr. WM. WORDSWORTH will soon publish, in quarto, the White Doe of Rylstone, or the Fate of the Mortons, a poem.

The Rev. THOMAS BELSHAM is printing, Letters to the Bishop of London, in vindication of the Unitarians from the allegations of his lordship in the charge delivered to the clergy of his diocese.

Since the recent application of oxymuriatic acid to the process of bleaching rags, we have often had occasion to lament the perishable character of modern printed books. The observation too is more particularly applicable to those more valuable works which are printed on yellow wove papers. Every one must have observed that the material thus used to bleach the paper, tends also to bleach the printing ink, so

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that after a period it turns yellow; and in parts, where it is finely laid, nearly disappears. The paper itself, likewise, is decomposed at the edges, turns black, cracks, and crumbles to powder. An excess of the bleaching liquor, in strength or quantity, is distinguishable by the acrid taste and urinous smell of the paper, and such paper ought not to be printed upon. We are led to notice the circumstance at this time, because Mr. BRANDE, in his current lectures at the Royal Institution, has judged it proper to call the attention of the literary world to it, and has stated the opinion, that books printed on paper so bleached cannot be expected to retain their beauty or legibility during the same period as those printed on paper made with unbleached linen rags, such as was generally made till within the last twenty years. We should be glad to see the subject further elucidated by some intelligent paper-maker.

The lovers of black-letter books, and of rare and scarce editions, duly appreciate the success of Mr. EDWARDS, late of Pall Mall, as a collector. He retired, some time since, to Harrow, taking with him his valuable library; but this he now proposes to distribute, and on the 5th of April it will be brought to the hammer, by Mr. EVANS. A more unique and interesting collection of literary rarities has seldom demanded public attention; and, for the information of our distant readers, we have subjoined a list of several articles, the bare knowledge of whose existence will serve to gratify curiosity:—

49. Holland, *Heroologia Anglica, hoc est Vitæ clarissimorum Anglorum, cum effigiebus a Pas, folio*. This extraordinary fine copy formerly belonged to Buchelius, who wrote the Latin verses signed A.B. under each portrait. He has made corrections and additions throughout the volume. 1620.

162. *Gesta Romanorum, folio*, a very beautiful manuscript upon vellum of one of the most ancient Story-books extant. It was executed for Charles VI. of France, in a very legible hand, and is ornamented with nine very large miniature paintings, and a profusion of richly painted capitals, and various figures in gold and colours at the beginning of each story; bound in vellum.

164. Here begynneth the *Recuyel of the Historyes of Troy*, drawn out of Latyn into Frenche, by Raoul le Fevre, and translated into Englishe by Caxton, begonne in Bruges, 1468, and finyshid in Colen, 1471, folio, russia.

211. *Opere di Piranesi*, 23 vols. bound in 17, atlas folio, the original Roman editions, 2 K. very



very first impressions of the plates, bound in Russia.

214. *Anthologia Græca*, manuscript, folio. This is a transcript by the celebrated Brunck of 743 inedited Greek Epigrams, from a manuscript in the King of France's library.

224. *Anli Gellii Noctes Atticæ*, folio, manuscript of the fifteenth century, on vellum, with all the richness of illumination in miniatures and capitals, which distinguish the fine Italian manuscripts of the Classics under the protection of the Medici family.

263. *Horatii Opera*, manuscript of the fifteenth century, upon vellum, folio, red morocco. This is a manuscript of the first splendor, both for writing and illumination. It was executed for Ferdinand I. King of Naples.

377. *Leonardo da Vinci Regole e Precetti della Pittura*, folio. Manuscript, with original drawings, by Nicholas Foussin, morocco.

438. *Berlinghieri, Geografia in terza Rima, et Lingua Toscana*, allo illustrissimo Federico Duca d'Urbino, folio, with 31 maps rudely engraved, very rare, supposed to have been printed in 1480.

450. *Polycronicon*, translated by Trevisa, Vicar of Berkeley, from the Latin of Ranulph Hygden, Monk of Chester, Russia, empyrnted by Caxton, at Westmystre, 1482.

672. *Croniques et Gestes des Treshanlx, et Tresvertueux Faitz de François Premier*, commençans au temps de son Advenement à la Couronne, 1514, par Andre de la Vigne Croniqueur du Roy, folio. A magnificent manuscript on vellum, with splendid miniatures and highly ornamented capitals at the beginning of each chapter.

798. *The Koran of Mohammed*, written in the grandest and boldest Oriental characters, enriched throughout with brilliant illuminations.

808. *Biblia Sacra Latina, Vulgatæ Versionis*, 2 vols. folio, printed upon vellum, and decorated with rich illuminations, being the first edition of the Latin Bible with a date. Moguntia, per Fust et Schoeffer, 1462.

812. *Biblia Sacra Germanica, ex recognitione Martini Lutheri*, 2 vols. folio, with wood-cuts, in the original binding, Vitemb. 1541. The first edition of Luther's translation of the Bible after his final revision, and his own copy, which he used till his decease. In this version Luther omits the contested verse in St. John's Epistle, relative to the three Heavenly witnesses.

821. *Evangelia Quatuor Græce*, folio. A magnificent manuscript upon vellum of the tenth century, most elaborately executed. The subject of each page is designated at the top in letters of gold. This grand manuscript is in the highest preservation, and is one of the finest Greek manuscripts of the Gospels extant, and supposed to have been one of the imperial collection saved at the capture of Constantinople.

824. *Psalterium Græco Latinum*, folio. A manuscript of the ninth century, upon vellum, of the first curiosity and importance, written in a very fair and legible hand—the Greek in Roman characters.

830. *The Bedford Missal, or Book of Prayers and Devotional Offices* executed for John Duke of Bedford, Regent of France, containing 59 miniature paintings, which nearly occupy the whole page, and above 1000 small miniatures of about an inch and a half in diameter, displayed in brilliant borders of golden foliage, with variegated flowers, &c. At the bottom of every page are two lines in blue and gold letters, to explain the subject of each miniature. It has preserved the only portraits remaining of John of Lancaster, Duke of Bedford, Regent of France, and Anne of Burgundy, his Duchess.

9. The celebrated Greek Vase, known in Italy by the name of *Il Gran Vaso del Capo di Monte*, having been deposited in that palace, with other treasures of the Farnese family, by the King of Naples.

SIR HUMPHRY DAVY has transmitted from Italy to the Royal Society, a paper on the Composition of the Paints used by the Greeks. Sir H. in the introduction, takes a review of the progress of painting among the Greeks, a people who had an innate taste for the beautiful and the magnificent; he next traces the march of the arts from Greece to Rome; and, lastly, proceeds to an analysis of the colouring matter of the remains of the Greek paintings found on the walls of Herculaneum and Pompeii. The principal colour in these paintings, it appears, consisted of carbonates of copper, prepared and blended in different proportions.

It appears, by an official return, that 129,500 London papers were sent, in 1814, to the colonies, and 215,762 to the continent, of Europe. And that 62,300 French papers were received in England, 4,368 Dutch, 3,744 German, and 5,304 of other nations. Of the Monthly Magazine about 3000 copies per annum are sent abroad, and of the various English periodicals, collectively, about the same number. The peace with America will doubtless add greatly to the export of newspapers and monthly journals, particularly of those which exhibit a becoming respect for the great principles of truth and liberty.

An interesting discovery was made in Anglesey a few years since, by Mr. G. BULLOCK, of Liverpool. He found in the centre of that island, and about seven miles from the Paris Mountain, some marble quarries, containing two beds of rocks, the one resembling in colour and effect the ORIENTAL PORPHYRY, and the other the VERD ANTIQUE. Great perseverance,



perseverance, and a considerable expenditure of capital, having enabled him to work them in perfection, he lately established, in Oxford-street, a public manufactory of *Mona marble*, the productions of which are scarcely equalled by the marbles of any age or country. Some blocks, which these quarries have produced, vie with the richest specimens of those valuable materials of the ancient sculptors which have been handed down to us with such care, either for beauty of colour, or hardness and durability. The noble serpentine is also found in considerable quantities, and a variety of different shades, including, in some instances, the red, white, black, and green, in one block. All of these are now offered to the public, at the "*Mona Marble Works*," at a price much lower than statuary marble; and, for the purpose of chimney-pieces, hearths, slabs, &c. this marble has a decided advantage, it being a fire-stone, which will retain both colour and polish in a heat that would reduce statuary to powder. When enriched with brass work and or molu, these marbles exceed in splendour the most elaborate carvings in statuary, and produce more harmony with the rich colouring used in our present decorations, than a mass of crude white. Columns of porphyry colour, or the *verd de mona*, can also be extracted of any dimensions. A British patriot, or lover of virtue, cannot enjoy a greater treat than by a visit to Mr. Bullock's splendid rooms, where, besides these superb marbles, in the most captivating forms, he will meet with other objects of curiosity.

Mr. OAKLEY, of Bond-street, to whose classical taste and commercial spirit the present age is indebted for many improvements in the style and convenience of modern household furniture, has recently invented a new arrangement of beds, which merits notice. Instead of the clumsy and cumbrous four-post bedstead, he disposes the hangings in the form of drapery, against the side of the room, whence they are made to extend themselves at pleasure, by sliding tubes, or unfolding frame-work. The bed itself, when not used as such, serves the purpose of an ordinary couch, or sofa. Nothing can be more convenient or elegant, and the price is less than that of a four-post bed of equal decoration.

The Rev. H. POPPLEWELL has in the press a second and improved edition of Andrew's Sermons.

Miss BURNEY has nearly ready for publication, *Tales of Fancy*.

Two works will shortly appear from the

enthusiastic pen of M. de CHATEAUBRIAND: one entitled, *Recollections of Italy, England, and America*; the other on the *Revolutions of Empires*.

The *Memoirs and Confessions of Capt. Thomas Ashe*, author of the *Spirit of the Book*, are preparing for the press.

Sir R. C. HOARE has published, in the Bath Society's paper, a fact relative to planting, which merits circulation. It appears that, in 1813, he cut down 92 fir-trees which had been planted in 1758, on three-quarters of an acre of waste, poor, and shallow soil. They had never been thinned, pruned, or attended to, yet they yielded 90 tons of timber; and, at only 4l. per ton, produced 360l. which was at the rate of 6l. 10s. 10d. per annum for the three-quarters of an acre during the 55 years.

Mr. GRAINGER, surgeon, of Birmingham, is printing a work, on a new mode of opening the bladder in certain obstructions of the urethra and prostate gland; and on a simple method of removing the tonsils of the throat, and other tumours, from the accessible cavities of the body, &c. &c. It will be published early next month.

The Rev. S. LYON, teacher of Hebrew to the Universities of Cambridge, Oxford, Eton college, &c. has prepared for printing a Hebrew and English Grammar and Lexicon, with points, entitled, *מפתח לשון הקודש*, a Key to the Holy Tongue, in large octavo.

Mr. BRYCE will shortly publish an interesting work, under the title of the *Belgian Traveller*, or a Guide through the United Netherlands; containing an account of their history, character, customs, natural productions, and commerce; a correct description of every principal town, its population, trade, curiosities, &c.

Mr. HUISS's scientific Treatise on the Culture and Management of Bees, is printing, and will appear early in the month of May.

The Rev. JOHNSON GRANT, A. M. has in the press, "*Arabia*," a poem, with notes; to which are added several smaller pieces.

Mr. WILLIAM JAKUES will publish, in a few weeks, a second and improved edition of his translation of Professor Franck's *Guide to the Study of the Scriptures*, with Notes, Life, &c.

Mr. J. DUNKIN is printing, in an octavo volume, the *History and Antiquities of Bicester*, a market town in Oxfordshire; to which will be added, an Inquiry into the History of Alchester, a city of the Dobuni, the site of which



now forms part of the common field of Wendlebury, in the county of Oxford. It will contain the chief part of Kennet's "Parochial Antiquities," with a continuation of papers relative to Bicester, and may be considered not only as a history of that town, but as a work designed to illustrate, by original documents, many customs of former ages.

A steam-boat, built in the Clyde, has been transferred to the Thames. Since the middle of February she has conveyed passengers between London and Milton, a village about a mile below Gravesend, for, by an absurd Act of Parliament, passed in the reign of Elizabeth, a monopoly was given to the watermen of Gravesend; who, in consequence, not only refuse to keep pace with the improvements of navigation, but actually throw every obstacle in the way of this steam-boat. The fare is 4s. for the best cabin, and 2s. for the other; and she sets out every morning, without exception, at nine from Wapping Old Stairs; arrives at Milton about one; and regularly starts on her return at three, arriving at Wapping about seven. The vast advantage of the *regular* force of steam over the *variable* ones of wind and tide, is proved by the fact that, in making this short voyage, the Gravesend hoys are often twenty-four hours on their passage.

Dr. PINCKARD is preparing to publish a new edition of the "Notes on the West Indies," in two vols. with considerable alterations and additions. The new matter will contain remarks on the Islands of Martinique, Jamaica, and St. Domingo; with observations on the condition and treatment of the slaves, and a suggestion for effecting their emancipation.

Early in April will be published, Display, a tale, for young people, by Miss JANE TAYLOR, one of the authors of "Original Poems for Infant Minds."

Mr. WRIGHT'S Advice on the Study and Practice of the Law, with directions for the choice of books, addressed to attorneys' clerks, will be published in a few days.

Mr. BONNELL GEORGE THORNTON, lecturer on astronomy and botany, &c. will speedily publish the Heavens Surveyed, or the Science of Astronomy made easy.

Mr. A. VINCENT, private teacher at Oxford, will publish in April an Introduction to Arithmetic, for the use of private teachers.

Mr. DUNCAN, author of the Essay on Genius, has in the press a work entitled the Philosophy of Human Nature. This treatise relates chiefly to morals; but, be-

sides giving a complete view of the subject expressed in the title, Part II. will contain a new theory, intended to explain all human interests.

It appears that, in the winter of 1814, Mr. GEORGE BULLOCK, of Tenterden-street, Hanover-square, made a careful and elaborate cast of the neglected bust of Shakspeare, at Stratford, under very advantageous circumstances; and it is intended to publish three different prints from it: viz.—1. a *full face*; 2. a *three-quarter face*; and, 3. a *profile*. These varied views will represent the whole contour and character of the head and face, and the strongly-marked peculiarities of the poet. Besides the three portraits, two or three cuts on wood will be introduced, directly connected with the subject. The prints will be engraved in the best style, by artists of eminent talents, from pictures by THOS. PHILLIPS, esq. R.A. and HENRY RICHTER, esq. It is also intended to publish a *few casts of the bust*: some of which will be the full size of the original, and others merely of the head and shoulders. As a portrait of the poet—as a specimen of early English sculpture—and as an example of physiognomy and craniology—it is desirable to perpetuate faithful representations of the bust at Stratford. Its authenticity requires no other proof than an examination by an artist of taste and judgment. The whole countenance and head bear palpable marks of being wrought from nature, and of being formed from a face which was the index of genius, and a skull which was the source of poetry. These portraits, with a memoir, by Mr. BRITTON, will be published in quarto, and only a small number will be worked, all fair and good impressions. There will also be 150 proofs on India paper, imperial quarto, at 3l. 3s.; the remainder on medium quarto, at 1l. 11s. 6d.

We have received some printed observations of the African Institution on the important publication of Dr. Thorpe, noticed in our last. They are evidently the work of great haste; and, totally failing where they reason, they afford little satisfaction in their statements of the condition of the Colony of Sierra Leone, in contradiction to the positive assertions of a respectable and disinterested eye-witness. As they are advertized in the town and country Papers, any abstract of them would be unnecessary; but it is proper we should state that Dr. T. has replied to them in a way which merits the notice of those who may peruse the advertisement, and who seek



seek truth with a determination to find it.

Messrs. RODEN and CRASKE, Stamford, propose to republish, in a post quarto volume, "Pierce Penilesse, his Supplication to the Dieul," by THOMAS NASH, gent.; to be printed from the edition of Abel Seffis, in 1592.

Paris Chit-Chat, or a View of the Manners, Customs, Literature, and Amusements of the Parisians, will soon appear in two duodecimo volumes.

M. DE LEWIS is preparing for publication, in English and French, in two octavo volumes, England at the beginning of the Nineteenth Century, after the manner of Mad, de Stael.

Mr. PETER COXE proposes to publish, in royal octavo, the Social Day, in four cantos, embellished with 25 engravings.

Mr. TOONE, author of the Magistrate's Manual, will publish in the course of this month, a Practical Guide to the Overseers of the Poor, in the execution of their office, with precedents incidental thereto.

Mr. T. GRINSELL, of Trinity College, Cambridge, has a volume of Poems nearly ready for publication.

Mr. JAMES WYLD will soon publish, on one large sheet, a Map of the World, exhibiting, at one view, the extent, population, and religion of each country.

Mr. C. BLUNT, optician, is preparing for the press, a Descriptive Essay on the Magic Lantern, with many plates and wood-cuts, and an account of the various instruments and contrivances for exhibiting optical deceptions.

Mrs. PINCHARD, author of the Blind Girl, has in the press, the Ward of De-lamere, a novel, in three volumes.

The Curse of Ulrica, or the White Cross Knights of Riddarholmere, a Swedish romance, in three volumes, is in the press.

The following process for making bread from potatoes and wheat-flour, as practised under the direction of H. B. WAY, esq. was published in the last volume of the Transactions of the Society of Arts. Sixteen pounds of potatoes were washed, and when pared weighed twelve pounds. After boiling they weighed thirteen pounds, and were then mixed, whilst warm, with twenty-six pounds of flour; the potatoes were bruised as fine as possible, and half a pound of yeast added. Four quarts of warm water were added to the mixture of potatoes, yeast, and flour, and the whole well kneaded together, and left two hours to rise, and then weighed forty-six pounds

and four ounces. The whole made six loaves and two cakes, which were baked at two separate times, in his iron oven, each baking taking two hours. The six loaves and two cakes, the day after being baked, weighed forty pounds and twelve ounces. The oven is made of wrought iron, on Count Rumford's plan, to heat from a separate fire-place. The time from the fire being lighted, till the bread was baked at twice, was five hours, in which time six pounds of Walls-end coals and three pounds of cinders were consumed, besides a small quantity of wood, used merely to light the fire. Mr. Way's bread had been sent from Bridport Harbour to the society on the 10th of March, 1812; and had been examined and tasted at sundry times by members of the society, from the 12th to 26th of March, so that the greatest part of the loaf had been eaten; what remained, on the 26th, had every appearance of bread made wholly from wheaten flour well fermented, and well tasted, without being in the least mouldy or stale, though it had been baked fourteen days. It appeared to the committee to be a very successful mode of making bread, and that it might tend to lessen the consumption of flour.

#### RUSSIA.

The Emperor has appointed Vice-Admiral Paschkin to be President of the Russian Academy. The object of this institution is to perfect the language and history of Russia. It comprises, at present, about sixty members.

The Russian government has fixed on three *depôts* for the importation of books: the cities of Riga and Revel, and, by land, the town of Radeziwilow. Very few books are allowed to pass direct to Petersburg, and French works especially are examined with great strictness.

#### GERMANY.

M. Schwartz has published, at Leipsic, the History of Education, from the most ancient times to the present day. He begins by treating of education among the Indians, the Egyptians, the Persians, the Babylonians, the Arabs, Phenicians, Carthaginians, Phrygians, and Lydians. The second period, which the writer calls the *classic period*, begins with the Hebrews, and passes on to the Greeks and Romans. The history of education among Christians is divided into several periods. The *spread* of education—the *methods*—the *objects*—have all acquired additional consequence in the estimation of the judicious.

A work



A work by the Archduke Charles of Austria, on the Campaigns of 1796, is announced in the Vienna papers.

The Grand Duchy of Baden contains 1,001,603 persons. Saxony contains 1,900,000 persons.

## FRANCE.

Dr. Guillié, director of the Royal Blind Institution at Paris, has invented an immediate and perfect mode of intercourse between the blind and the deaf and dumb, two species of unfortunates, betwixt whom Nature appeared to have placed insuperable barriers. The first trial of this ingenious practice was made before a numerous public meeting. A sentence was dictated to one of the deaf and dumb, named Massaca, a pupil of the Abbé Sicard, and by him communicated to one of the blind, who immediately repeated it in a loud voice. He, in his turn, communicated to Massaca a sentence dictated by the meeting, who immediately wrote it on a tablet.

## ITALY.

The fourth volume of the *Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences, Literature, and the Fine Arts of Turin*, for the years 1809-10, was published in 1813. Among the essays it contains one by Sig. Jacopo Durandi, on the epoch when the seat of the Muses was transferred from Olympus to Parnassus, to Pindus and Helicon; or, in other words, the true epoch of civilization of ancient Greece. Also, one on the manuscript of the *Imitation of Jesus Christ*, found at Arona, and brought to Milan, in 1726; written at Arona, in 1387, by Abbas de Gerson. Likewise a critical examination of the first Voyage of *Americus Vesputius* to the New World, by Galeani Napione. This is a critical discussion on the Reports of Florence, which tend to deprive Christopher Columbus of the honour of having really discovered America! The author annexes notices of the editions and manuscripts of the first four voyages of *Americus Vesputius*. To this treatise is annexed the report made by Columbus himself, to Raphael de Sauris, in 1493.

## UNITED NETHERLANDS.

It appears that the famous mountain of St. Pierre is a hill about 150 feet high, which commences within a mile of Maestricht, and extends about three

leagues in the direction of Liege. The lower beds are decidedly chalk, alternating, at every two or three feet, with beds of flint nodules; the fossils of this chalk, though less abundant, appear to exhibit the same species as those which occur in the chalk of England. Upon these lie a series of beds of calcareous free-stone, of which the mass of the hill is composed, and in which the extensive subterranean quarries are situated. This stone, in the quarry, is yellowish, and so soft as to be readily cut with a knife; but, by exposure to the air, it becomes both whiter and harder. Interposed between these beds are thin ones, composed chiefly of fragments of madrepores and shells. Beds of flint also occur here, as in the chalk; but the distance between each bed gradually increases, so that those at the top of the series are separated by an interval of eight or ten feet. The fossils of the free-stone are very numerous; the most common are madreporites, fungites, belemnites, nummulites, echinites, ostreites, and pectinites.

The power of conducting heat, possessed by different bodies, is extremely curious, and not less important. It was proposed as a prize question, some time ago, by the Society of Sciences, at Rotterdam. The prize was awarded to a dissertation, composed by Mr. C. G. Boekmann. Mr. B. included in his experiments eighteen metals, or metallic compositions; among which, *bismuth* parts with its heat with the greatest rapidity, and *iron* retains it the longest. The author also examined forty kinds of stone, earth, glass, &c.; sixty-two species of wood, coal, barks, &c.; twenty different bodies, as phosphorus, wax, &c.; five kinds of wool, hair, cotton, &c.; and sixteen different fluids.

## AMERICA.

It is computed the following is the quantity of paper at present made and consumed in the United States of America:

	Tons.	Reams.
For Newspapers.....	500	50,000
Books .....	630	70,000
Writing.....	650	111,000
Wrapping.....	800	100,000

The number of newspapers printed annually in the United States is estimated at twenty-two and an half millions.

## REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &amp;c.

**G**EHLEN has proposed two alterations in the present mode of analysing minerals; and, in his analysis of prehnite, he has shown that they may be employed with advantage. 1. He substitutes carbonate of soda, instead of caustic alkali, for the original fusion of the mineral in a platinum crucible. He found that this method an-

swers



swers even in the analysis of corundum. 2. He substitutes carbonate of barytes for nitrate of barytes, when our object is to obtain the fixed alkali which we suppose to exist in any mineral. He has found that this carbonate readily acts as a flux to minerals, and that it answers better than the nitrate of the same earth.

Gehlen has tried the following method of gilding on steel, and found it to answer. The steel is to be in the first place polished; the part to be gilt is to be rendered rough by means of nitric acid; the steel is then to be dipped into the solution containing the gold; the gold adheres to the rough part of the steel, and may be burnished.

Professor SCHNAUBERT, of Moscow, has lately made several attempts to separate silver from gold by boiling the alloy in sulphuric acid; this acid dissolves the silver, and leaves the gold. The process, though by no means brought to a state of perfection, promises at present to be attended with success.

The following extraordinary experiment has been made by NASSE, of the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg. Take a glass vessel and fill it with a mixture of equal bulks of carbonic acid gas and common air, and put into it a little water, so as hardly to cover the bottom of the vessel. Stop it up, and lay it aside for some months, shaking it occasionally. Then open it, and leave it for some weeks with the mouth slightly covered. Acetic acid will be perceived formed in it, both by the taste and smell. Nasse obtained his carbonic acid by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on Carrara marble. Here is the formation of *acetic acid* without the presence of animal or vegetable substance.

Professor DOBEREINER, of the University of Jena, states that he has discovered charcoal to be a metallic compound.

The Society of Apothecaries, London, have completed several new arrangements in their laboratories, in which steam is employed for the purposes of evaporation, distillation, &c.

LAMPADIUS has made comparative experiments on four different varieties of potatoe; namely, the Peruvian potatoe, brought from America by Humboldt, and planted in Germany; the English potatoe; the onion potatoe; and the Voichtland potatoe. The following were the proportions of the different constituents yielded by 100 lbs. of the respective sorts of potatoe.

## 1. Peruvian Potatoe.

	lbs.	oz.
Starch	15	0
Fibrous matter	5	8
Albumen	1	28
Extractive	1	28
Water	76	0
	100	0

## 2. English Potatoe.

	lbs.	oz.
Starch	12	29
Fibrous matter	6	26
Albumen	1	1
Extractive	1	22
Water	77	16
	100	0

## 3. Onion Potatoe.

	lbs.	oz.
Starch	18	24
Fibrous matter	8	12
Albumen	0	28
Extractive	1	21
Water	70	10
	100	0

## 4. Voichtland Potatoe.

	lbs.	oz.
Starch	15	13
Fibrous matter	7	4
Albumen	1	8
Extractive	1	30
Water	74	8
	100	0

M. VAN MONS has published a new Chemical Theory, which considers caloric as a constituent part of all bodies containing oxygen, displaced in the combinations, and displacing itself in the decombinations.—Afterwards he admits hydrogen reduced into its gas into all the combustible bodies, and into the metals, and sub-saturated in all bodies which can, in their quality of bases, contract combinations. Hydrogen gas is a simple body; oxygen gas is composed of equal parts of oxygen and of caloric: the primitive material of the globe, and without doubt the substance of the other planets, also consists of equal parts of oxygen and hydrogen, without the least quantity of caloric, which would break this relation: water is oxygen gas displaced in the ratio of  $\frac{3}{15}$  from its caloric by two of hydrogen, and there result in this way 15 parts of oxygen, 13 of caloric, and 2 of hydrogen. The metals compose the primitive matter of the globe, with more or less hydrogen, and still without the least portion of caloric. The acidifiable combustibles are dry acids and hydrogen; the salifiable combustibles, or metallo-fluores, are an acid and the metals; the acidifiable burners (*comburans*) are dry acids and oxygen: the common acids are dry acids and water; and the dry acids themselves are peculiar combustibles, in which the hydrogen is saturated by at least double the quantity of oxygen that it is in the water: which may combine with all the other bodies, but which cannot be put out of combination. All the other bodies are compounded of the latter. Water is decomposable by luminous caloric only; and, when it oxidates bodies, it puts itself in the place of the equivalent of its contents in hydrogen, in the same way as, when hydrogen reduces bodies, it puts itself in the place of the water.



## MONTHLY REPORT OF DISEASES IN N. W. LONDON; From February 24 to March 24, 1815.

**T**HE LOW NERVOUS FEVER still continues to predominate; but the almost uninterruptedly mild and favourable state of the atmosphere has been accompanied by a considerable diminution in the quantum of diseases.

HOOPING COUGH is observed to prevail very generally, though such has been its mildness that I have only been called upon to treat it in a single instance, nor have I heard of any cases marked by more than usual severity.

The nervous fever, in my own practice, has, with one exception, been slight, and easily subdued by a plan of treatment founded on the supposition of its being occasioned by disordered secretions of the stomach: an emetic of ipecacuanha, with gentle rhubarb purges, have been given in the commencement; but my principal reliance throughout the progress of the complaint has been on the spirit of sulphuric æther and subcarbonate of potash, the latter of which is scarcely to be equalled in the various forms of Dyspepsia. It should be kept in view, that where the complaint is of some standing, and the debility great, strong purging is always prejudicial; and, under these circumstances ipecacuanha is preferable as an emetic to antimonial preparations.

One of the cases has been of three weeks' duration, and at one period induced great alarm for the safety of the patient; but our apprehensions have at length been removed by an amendment, of which there is reason to hope a continuance. This patient, after a few days of general indisposition, was attacked with slight shiverings, alternating with flushes of heat, universal lassitude, dull heavy pain across the top of the head; with giddiness, nausea, and oppression about the præcordia. The tongue was white and tremulous; the pulse quick, fluttering, small, and varying much in number. The heat on the skin was generally trifling, mostly partial; one part feeling hot, while in the others a sensation of extreme cold prevailed. As the disease advanced the symptoms increased; the tongue, in the beginning white, became red and parched; and the mind soon evidenced confusion and want of memory. On the 9th day, dating from the attack of shivering, delirium came on, with profuse perspirations on the forehead, and, on the 13th, subsultus tendinum, with general insensibility. In this state she continued, with little variation, till the 20th, when the signs of amendment appeared.

Whether the Nervous and Typhus Fevers be the same disease or not is a question yet unsolved; or, if different, to which of the two the preceding case is to be referred, might perhaps admit of dispute. The primary symptoms more properly belong to Dyspepsia, which shews itself in an infinite variety of shapes. This sentiment is not new, but, like many wholesome truths, though generally disregarded, may be found in the writings of the fathers of physic. Many of the terms used by the ancients to designate this disorder evince their belief that the stomach is the source of all the symptoms. The *Nόσος Καρδιακός* of Aretæus, the *Morbus Cardiacus* of Celsus, literally translated, are stomach disease. Morbid secretions of the upper part of the alimentary canal are said by Hippocrates to occasion a variety of symptoms, the account of which will be found exactly to correspond with Huxham's description of the *low nervous fever*. These are—universal weariness, sudden debility, shiverings, foul tongue, bitter taste, loathing, sickness, uneasiness, and tension about the præcordia; coldness of the extremities, mists before the eyes, lowness of spirits, deliquium, inquietude, restlessness, and others.

Galen, who well described this fever under the title of *Synochus non putris*, observes that its commencement is characterized by uneasiness of the orifice of the stomach from indigestion.

11, North Crescent.

JOHN WANT.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

**T**HE average prices of WHEAT in the twelve maritime districts, in the first weeks of January and July, were in

1792 . . . 41s. 8d. and 58s. 5d.	1804 . . . 52s. 3d. and 52s. 9d.
1793 . . . 46 1 and 50 4	1805 . . . 87 3 and 89 2
1794 . . . 48 2 and 50 9	1806 . . . 74 3 and 79 8
1795 . . . 54 5 and 75 0	1807 . . . 76 7 and 73 11
1796 . . . 89 1 and 49 3	1808 . . . 69 9 and 81 4
1797 . . . 55 1 and 49 3	1809 . . . 90 5 and 87 10
1798 . . . 50 7 and 50 8	1810 . . . 99 3 and 111 11
1799 . . . 49 2 and 64 3	1811 . . . 91 4 and 85 7
1800 . . . 89 10 and 132 3	1812 . . . 104 2 and 139 0
1801 . . . 136 4 and 124 10	1813 . . . 113 8 and 114 3
1802 . . . 75 3 and 67 5	1814 . . . 75 2 and 67 2
1803 . . . 58 3 and 61 2	1815 . . . 64 2



By returns laid before parliament, it appears that in the same weeks of 1804 the quarter loaf in London was  $9\frac{1}{4}$ d. and  $8\frac{1}{4}$ d.; in 1805 was 16d. and 14d.; in 1806 was  $11\frac{1}{4}$ d. and  $12\frac{1}{4}$ d.; in 1807 was  $13\frac{1}{4}$ d. and  $11\frac{1}{4}$ d.; in 1808 was 11d. and  $12\frac{1}{4}$ d.; in 1809 was 14d. and  $13\frac{1}{4}$ d.; in 1810 was  $16\frac{1}{4}$ d. and 17d.; in 1811 was  $14\frac{1}{4}$ d. and  $13\frac{1}{4}$ d.; in 1812 was  $17\frac{1}{4}$ d. and 20d.; and in 1813 was  $18\frac{1}{4}$ d. and 18d.

The following account of the number of Country Banks in England and Wales, for which licences to issue promissory notes have been taken out for the year ending 5th of January, 1815, was lately laid before the Houses of Parliament:—

	Banks.	Part- ners.		Banks.	Part- ners.
Bedfordshire . . . . .	6	14	Brought forward . . . . .	316	955
Berkshire . . . . .	21	72	Leicestershire . . . . .	10	30
Brecknockshire . . . . .	3	7	Lincolnshire . . . . .	14	39
Buckinghamshire . . . . .	7	16	Merionethshire . . . . .	2	4
Cambridgeshire . . . . .	7	22	Middlesex . . . . .	2	5
Cardiganshire . . . . .	2	6	Monmouthshire . . . . .	5	15
Carmarthenshire . . . . .	4	10	Montgomeryshire . . . . .	3	7
Cheshire . . . . .	8	19	Norfolk . . . . .	17	55
Cornwall . . . . .	19	50	Northamptonshire . . . . .	13	36
Cumberland . . . . .	6	22	Northumberland . . . . .	9	42
Denbighshire . . . . .	4	8	Nottinghamshire . . . . .	11	41
Derbyshire . . . . .	6	22	Oxfordshire . . . . .	17	53
Devonshire . . . . .	41	122	Pembrokeshire . . . . .	6	16
Dorsetshire . . . . .	14	37	Rutlandshire . . . . .	3	8
Durham . . . . .	13	60	Shropshire . . . . .	21	64
Essex . . . . .	15	49	Somersetshire . . . . .	43	133
Flintshire . . . . .	2	8	Staffordshire . . . . .	26	63
Glamorganshire . . . . .	11	32	Suffolk . . . . .	18	56
Gloucestershire . . . . .	37	119	Surrey . . . . .	15	38
Hampshire . . . . .	28	80	Sussex . . . . .	19	70
Herefordshire . . . . .	7	23	Warwickshire . . . . .	24	80
Hertfordshire . . . . .	11	26	Westmoreland . . . . .	3	11
Huntingdonshire . . . . .	5	16	Wiltshire . . . . .	19	61
Kent . . . . .	33	91	Worcestershire . . . . .	14	45
Lancashire . . . . .	6	24	Yorkshire . . . . .	68	237
Carried forward . . . . .	316	955	Total . . . . .	696	2,164

*Humboldt's Statement of entire Importations into all Spanish America.*

	Dollars.
Captain-Generalship of Havannah and Puerto Rico . . . . .	11,000,000
Viceroyalty of New Spain, and Captain-Generalship of Guatemala . . . . .	22,000,000
Viceroyalty of New Grenada . . . . .	5,700,000
Captain-Generalship of Caracas . . . . .	5,500,000
Viceroyalty of Peru, and Captain-Generalship of Chili . . . . .	11,500,000
Viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres . . . . .	8,500,000
Total annual importation into Spanish America . . . . .	59,200,000
59,200,000 dollars, at 4s. 6d. . . . .	£13,320,000

*Official report of the state of the Mines in Peru.*

Gold mines in an active and working state . . . . .	69
Silver ditto . . . . .	784
Quicksilver ditto . . . . .	4
Lead ditto . . . . .	12
Copper ditto . . . . .	4
Total active mines in Peru in 1793 . . . . .	673
Gold mines abandoned for sundry reasons . . . . .	29
Silver ditto . . . . .	588

Total mines in Peru, exclusive of Quito and Buenos Ayres . . . . . 1,490

The suspension of intercourse with Europe has produced in Spanish America a scarcity of the most necessary articles of labour, and has occasionally raised the prices of iron



from four dollars to 60 and 100 per quintal; and of steel, from 25 dollars as high as 325 ditto. Under such circumstances, mining, and of course agriculture, stood still. No experiment could prove the advantages Spain herself would derive from throwing open her trade better than what resulted from the removal of some of her restrictions in 1778. In that same year Spain shipped to America, in articles of her own growth and manufacture, 28,236,520 rials; in foreign goods, 46,669,236 ditto, and the duties thereon were equal to 3,770,964 rials. The returns for this amount were 74,559,256 rials, which paid in America 2,924,884 ditto in duties. In the year 1784 national goods, to the amount of 188,049,504 rials, were shipped to America, and in foreign goods 229,365,984 ditto; an increase equal to five times on the last sum, and six on the first. The duties collected on this amount were 17,164,880 rials, by which the revenue gained 13,393,836 ditto. The duties on exports from America this same year reached 50,632,632 rials, shewing an advance of 48,704,768 ditto, equal to 17 times what they were in 1778.

*Prices of Merchandize, March 23, 1815.*

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	
Cocoa, West India	3	5	0	to	4	10	0	per cwt.
Coffec, West India, ordinary	3	11	0	—	4	0	0	ditto.
—, —, —, fine	5	1	0	—	5	10	0	ditto.
—, Mocha	8	0	0	—	8	10	0	ditto.
Cotton, West India, common	0	1	11	—	0	2	0	per lb.
—, Demerara	0	1	9	—	0	1	11	ditto.
Currants	4	15	0	—	5	0	0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	3	18	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Flax, Riga	91	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	66	0	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	5	12	0	—	9	12	0	per cwt.
—, —, —, Bags	5	5	0	—	8	12	0	ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	14	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
—, —, —, Pigs	8	0	0	—	9	0	0	ditto.
Oil, salad	20	0	0	—	22	0	0	per jar.
—, Galipoli	73	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
Rags, Hamburgh	2	5	0	—	2	6	0	per cwt.
—, Italian, fine	3	12	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	6	6	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
Rice, Carolina, new	3	14	0	—	3	16	0	per cwt.
—, East India	1	5	0	—	1	10	0	ditto.
Silk, China	1	7	0	—	1	10	6	per lb.
—, Bengal, skein	0	17	0	—	1	4	0	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	14	0	—	0	16	0	ditto.
—, Cloves	0	11	6	—	0	12	6	ditto.
—, Nutmegs	0	17	0	—	1	0	0	per lb.
—, Pepper, black	0	1	0	—	0	1	1½	ditto.
—, —, —, white	0	8	10	—	0	4	0	ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cognac	0	5	10	—	0	6	6	per gallon.
—, Geneva Hollands	0	3	10	—	0	4	0	ditto.
—, Rum, Jamaica	0	4	6	—	0	6	6	ditto.
Sugar, Jamaica, brown	4	2	0	—	4	5	0	per cwt.
—, —, —, fine	4	16	0	—	5	2	0	ditto.
—, East India	2	2	0	—	3	12	0	ditto.
—, lump, fine	6	4	0	—	6	12	0	ditto.
Tallow, town melted	4	1	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
—, Russia, yellow	4	0	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0	2	11½	—	0	3	0	per lb.
—, Hyson, fine	0	6	4	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	90	0	0	—	120	0	0	per pipe.
—, Port, old	120	0	0	—	125	0	0	ditto.
—, Sherry	110	0	0	—	120	0	0	per aum.

*Premiums of Insurance at New Lloyd's Coffee House.*—Guernsey or Jersey, 2 gr.—Cork, Dublin, or Belfast, 2½ gr.—Hambro', 5l.—Madeira, 5l. ret. 2l. 10s.—Jamaica, 6l. ret. 3l.—Newfoundland, 12l. ret. 6l.—Southern Fishery, out and home, 20l.

*Course of Exchange, March 23.*—Amsterdam, 30 8B 2U.—Hamburgh, 30 2½U.—Paris, 19 90B.—Leghorn, 52½.—Lisbon, 66½.—Dublin, 6½ per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Co.'s Canal Office, No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill; East-India DOCK shares fetch 132l. per share.—West India ditto, 153l.—Grand Junction CANAL 215l. per share.—East London WATER-WORKS, 65l.—Albion INSURANCE OFFICE 42l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 10l. 10s. premium.

Gold in bars 4l. 9s. per oz.—New doubloons 4l. 6s.—Silver in bars 5s. 11½d.

The 3 per cent. consols on the 27th were 58, 5 per cent. 86, annuity 10½ discount.

ALPHABETICAL



# ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of February, and the 20th of March, 1815, extracted from the London Gazettes.

## BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 1815.]

[The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.]

**A** WERRY W. Rupert Street, victualler. (Burnley)  
 Abbutt N. I. Swich, maltster. (Pearson and co.)  
 Bennett T. B. Wapping Wall, shopkeeper. (Jackson and Knapp)  
 Bagnall J. Manchester, factor. (Gregory)  
 Butcher J. Golden Lane, yeast merchant. (Hamilton)  
 Blackburn T. Liverpool, tallow-chandler. (Leigh)  
 Brown and Olley, George Street, brewers. (Pike)  
 Bellott J. Honiton, Devon, ironmonger. (Melhuish)  
 Briflow J. Reading, barge-master. (Newbury)  
 Beakhausen G. Austin Friars, merchant. (Gullen)  
 Burkett and Plumpton, West Smithfield, printers. (Pul-  
 len)  
 Bradford, B. Stone's End, dealer in British wines. (Woodrillon and co.)  
 Bleherdike W. Newhead, York, innkeeper. (Granger)  
 Barker C. Hangingshaw, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer. (Kerhaw)  
 Blenkin, W. Kingston-upon-Hull, grocer. (Frost)  
 Blackledge E. Eccleston, cotton manufacturer. (Park-  
 inson)  
 Black E. Brockton, miller. (Bigg)  
 Cranstone J. Upper Thames Street, ironmonger. (Ben-  
 nett)  
 Cliffe H. Snow Hill, merchant. (Gregson)  
 Cloutier S. B. Bristol, stationer. (Burrish)  
 Cook E. Mevagissey, Cornwall, fish curer. (Thompson)  
 Cheimer H. Sittingbourne, Kent, miller. (Sandys)  
 Clarke D. Bedford, shoemaker. (Times)  
 Cherry N. Hanwell, miller. (Dury)  
 Charles and Rawlins, Dean Street, Soho, wine merchants. (Wadefon and co.)  
 Dadd W. Chatham, tea dealer. (Jefferys)  
 Dixon S. Boston, jeweller. (Bowles)  
 Davis W. Holmer, Hereford. (Watkins)  
 Darvill R. Princes Risborough, Bucks, miller. (James)  
 Dalton S. Coventry, grocer. (Carter)  
 Davies J. Flint, cheese merchant. (Butterfield)  
 Deakin J. Brook Street, Birmingham, gun maker. (Pember)  
 Davis E. Gloucester, druggist. (Gardner)  
 Doorman C. C. Welles Square, sugar refiner. (Holt and co.)  
 Elliott E. Rotherham, ironmonger. (Egerton)  
 Evans, J. A. Brearley Street, Birmingham, brick makers. (Aspinall)  
 Evans R. Shrewsbury, shopkeeper. (Cooper)  
 England M. Ilkerton, Derby, butcher. (Wilkinson)  
 Elworthy W. Walcot, Somerset, carpenter. (Davies)  
 Falles M. Uxwell, Cambridgeshire, shopkeeper. (Farlow)  
 Foyle W. Kingston upon Hull, merchant. (Cotworth)  
 Fisher W. Cheltenham, builder. (Gwinnett)  
 Fryett W. Hornsey, innkeeper. (Castle)  
 Grant A. Broad Street, place, merchant. (James)  
 Gowen J. Haveringham, Suffolk, grocer. (Crabtree)  
 Gidley J. Norwich, coach maker. (Foster and co.)  
 Gardner T. Aberdare, Glamorgan, shopkeeper. (Mey-  
 rick)  
 Grainger J. Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, provision broker. (Birkett)  
 Graham W. Carlisle, merchant. (Blow)  
 Grooms W. Battle Bridge, carpenter. (Mott)  
 Graves J. Broad Street, merchant. (Taylor and co.)

Hopper T. Wapping Wall, victualler. (Mills)  
 Houghton E. Bromsgrove, mercer. (Robeson)  
 Huxham W. Exeter, ironfounder. (Bowring)  
 Harding T. Ely, wool stapler. (Evans and co.)  
 Hatfull J. Rotherhithe, smith. (Lane)  
 Holderness W. Thurnby, Lincoln, farmer. (Worth)  
 Irvine J. Manchester, dealer. (Cent)  
 Hies R. Fairford, grocer. (Robinson and Hing)  
 Jackman T. Oakley Farm, Southampton, farmer. (Bar-  
 ney)  
 Jackson S. and J. Torridge, Derby, paper makers. (Hig-  
 ginbottom)  
 Kirby, S. and J. Nottingham, coal merchants. (Dobson)  
 Levy J. A. and S. A. Bucklebury, merchants. (Crow-  
 der and co.)  
 Lane J. Arundel, corn merchant. (Mant)  
 Lindo J. Cleator, Cumberland, spade manufacturers. (Hodgson)  
 Lewis and Alpin, Worcester, linen-draper. (Giffam)  
 Mansford S. Lincoln, grocer. (Willis, Fairthorne,  
 and co.)  
 Munton J. Foulham, Norfolk, grocer. (Charles)  
 Matthews J. Norwich, plumber. (Simpson and Rack-  
 ham)  
 Magee C. Whitehaven, Cumberland, grocer. (Walker)  
 Mum B. Rolvenden, Kent. (Witts, Tenterden)  
 Macgale M. Jermyn Street, milliner. (Sweet and  
 Stokes)  
 Miller J. Carlisle, horse dealer. (Bond)  
 McMillan, J. Blackburn, linen draper. (Neville and  
 Walker)  
 Newstead J. Ackle, Norfolk, spirit merchant. (Millard  
 and co.)  
 Newell J. Great Malvern, Worcester, tailor. (De  
 Courcy)  
 Noad J. Stratford, baker. (Evitt and Nixon)  
 Oldbaldison J. Southampton, baker. (North)  
 Orme W. Borough, distiller. (Sudlow)  
 Pott J. Stoke Newington, Devon, miller. (Hockin)  
 Pattinson, Carlisle, brewer. (Saul)  
 Pitt J. Cheltenham, upholsterer. (Barneby)  
 Rickman T. Deal, coach-maker. (May and Mercer)  
 Reilly J. Hart Street, merchant. (Sweet and Stokes)  
 Russell W. G. Norton Folgate, oilman. (Lang)  
 Richardson J. Tewkesbury, Gloucester, chair manufac-  
 turer. (Saunders)  
 Raven J. Litcham, Norfolk, corn merchant. (King  
 Smith)  
 J. Sudbury, upholsterer. (Frost and Stumman)  
 Schollick J. Wooloaks, Cumberland, corn dealer. (Blow)  
 Sargent, A. W. Savage Gardens, merchant. (Lane)  
 Short J. J. Coleman Street, auctioneer. (Watson  
 and co.)  
 Solomon S. M. Gloucester Terrace, Commercial Road,  
 merchant. (Poole)  
 Shaw and co. provision merchants. (Woolfe)  
 Townsend S. Gough Square, jeweller. (Towers)  
 Tongue W. Birmingham, jeweller. (Bird)  
 Warth R. Leverington, Cambridge, miller. (Wortham)  
 White J. Pitchley, Northampton, victualler. (Ma-  
 chell)  
 Webb J. Broadway, grocer. (Parker)  
 Williams T. Aethna Green, insurance broker. (Bow-  
 den)  
 Ward J. Bermondsey, flour factor. (Francis)  
 Wild M. Whitehaven, innkeeper. (Clennell)  
 Walker J. Worcester, plumber. (Hill)  
 Ward J. Beccles, merchant. (Bolton)

## DIVIDENDS.

Armistage Wm. Upperthorpe  
 Barnard S. Kingston-upon-Hull  
 Britton S. Russell Street  
 Bryans John, Broseley  
 Barton John, West Cowes  
 Bell Charles, Penrith  
 Borley John, Hagway Street  
 Berkeley Thos. Cornhill  
 Buchanan Charles, Woolwich  
 Botterill Ann, York  
 Bond Thos. Marton  
 Bradley Whitow, Farnham  
 Burridge Edw. George Street  
 Butler Benj. Painfwick  
 Bragg J. Weymouth  
 Brown Jas. Springfield  
 Briscall R. ph. Liverpool  
 Cadell Sam. and co. Lombard Street  
 Crawford Thos. and Wm. Poplar  
 Cox John, Woolwich  
 Clay Jos. Ratley  
 Cohen Moses, Mint Street  
 Capeland Alex. Leadenhall Street  
 Cle F. North Lawton  
 Dawson N. St. Ann's Lane  
 Davies Wm. Hampton Bishop  
 Dushield Thos. St. Martin's Street  
 Duddas Jas. Crown Street  
 Dennis S. H. and co. Throgmorton  
 Street  
 Englelow Chas. Stockton  
 Field John, Chiswell Street  
 Fisk John L. and co. Bristol

Fowler John, Ormskirk  
 Fowler John, Birchin Lane  
 Fotherley Thos. Gosport  
 Faulkner John, and co. Crutched  
 Friars  
 Fox Chas. Old Street  
 Gill G. Charles Street  
 Guild John, London  
 Hobson John, Deal  
 Harper C. and co. Camperdown House  
 Holland S. and co. Liverpool  
 Harris Jos. Belvidere place  
 Hearn John, Black Notley  
 Horsfield Jos. Bolton  
 Hooke S. Sheffield, York  
 Hare James, Pall Mall  
 Hill Jos. Great Mary-la-bonne Street  
 Harrison Edw. and co. New Market  
 Hayward Jos. and co. Beckington  
 Jones Edw. sen. Hereford  
 Judd Wm. and co. Banbury  
 Jackson John, Dean Street  
 Knowles W. Newnham  
 Knapp R. Nicholas Lane  
 Kennett Henry, Ashford, Kent  
 Key G. Lower Grosvenor Street  
 Lee Stephen, Birchin Lane  
 Murphy John, Howland Street  
 Mears John, Aldgate  
 Mitchell Thos. Jane Street  
 Mealing Edw. John Street  
 Merac T. and co. Queen Street  
 Mingay Sophia, and co. Smithfield

Neeld G. Brook Street  
 Nightingale Thos. Watling Street  
 Nightingale Mark, Manchester  
 Phillips Wm. Brighton  
 Remington G. and co. Oxford Street  
 Rickards, Jas. Newgate Street  
 Somerville John, London Wall  
 Smith John, Liverpool  
 Sidgwick Geo. Preston  
 Sanders John, Shoreditch  
 Syme G. Vine Street  
 Schofield G. Shrewsbury  
 Sturmer James, Weymouth  
 Toby Ed. Lucas Street  
 Tagg John, Nether-Knightsford  
 Teal Catherine, Sheffield  
 Thomas Anthony, Duke Street  
 Thomas Francis, and co. Paternoster  
 Row  
 Thompson Isaac, Keekle Grove  
 Toft Thos. Burnham, York  
 Whitehead J. and co. Cateaton Street  
 Watson Thos. Sandhurst  
 Warren John, Fore Street  
 Wood Wm. Framwellgate, Durham  
 Wilson G. Great St. Helen's  
 Walker Thos. Watling Street  
 Widdih John Endall, Houndsditch  
 Woods G. Woking, Surrey  
 White Thos. jun. and co. Great Wine-  
 chester Street  
 Walker Prince, Edgworth  
 Welcombe Wm. Exeter.



## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

**R**EPORTS from the country, with respect to the state of the crops upon the ground, the condition of the lands, and the forwardness of spring cultivation, are universally satisfactory; these, followed by genial spring and summer seasons, will be the harbingers of overflowing abundance of all the fruits of the earth. In some of the western counties the seed business was early impeded by heavy rains, but the weather has since much improved, and sowing has proceeded with great spirit. The beans and peas were well got in; great breadths of oats and barley have since been sown; and the spring crops in general are getting in with the utmost dispatch. The mild and growing weather has rapidly advanced the early sown crops, and the wheats are universally forward, some very bulky, and by far too thick upon the ground; whilst on low, cold, and wet soils, an invariable consequence, they have not the general healthy appearance. The clovers, tares, and all the spring cattle crops, never looked more luxuriant. Large breadths of potatoes are already planted in the forward districts for that root.

In some counties the too moist state of the weather has not agreed altogether well with the live stock abroad, and the rot has made its appearance among the sheep to a considerable extent. In all probability the frequent recurrence of this disease is to be attributed to a system of management, in certain respects, radically erroneous. So great and provident a reserve of turnips was made for spring use, that they have superabounded in most quarters, and the quantity of live stock has been scarcely adequate to their consumption. The lambing season has turned out most favourable, both in this country and in Ireland. Hay is somewhat lower, and plentiful in the country. In the wool trade no material alteration. As usual, good horses find ready purchasers, but the inferior sorts are of very heavy sale. Both fat and lean stock have been gradually declining in price. The present critical state of affairs may, and probably will, have a temporary effect upon the prices of all produce; but there appears no reason to apprehend that it can be otherwise than temporary.

Smithfield: Beef 4s. 8d. to 6s.—Mutton 5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.—Veal 6s. to 7s.—Pork 6s. to 7s. 6d.—Lamb 8s. to 9s. 4d.—Bacon 7s. to 7s. 6d.—Irish ditto 6s.—Fat 5s. 6d.—Skins 25s. to 56s.—Potatoes 3l. to 6l. 10s.—Oil-cake 16l. 16s.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 42s. to 82s.—Barley 25s. to 35s.—Oats 18s. to 31s.—quartern loaf 11½d.—Hay 3l. to 5l. 5s.—Clover ditto 4l. to 7l. 7s.—Straw 1l. 10s. to 2l. 2s.—Coals in the pool from 34s. to 55s. per chaldron.—Fresh butter 2s. per pound,

*Middlesex, March 27.*

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

*Barometer.*

Highest 30.27. Feb. 27-8. Wind S.W.  
Lowest 28.50. March 13. — N.W.

Greatest variation in } 6-tenths }  
24 hours, } of an inch. }  
On the 26th, in the morning, the mercury was at 29.67, and on the next day, at the same hour, it was as high as 32.27.

*Thermometer.*

Highest 56°. March 18. Wind N.W.  
Lowest 28°. — 11. — N.W.

Greatest variation in } 12°. }  
24 hours, } On the 16th, in the middle of the day, the mercury was at 44°, but on the 17th it was as high as 56°.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to about 3½ inches in depth.

The average temperature for the month is equal to 44°.2, and the mean height of the barometer is 29.58. On ten days there has been rain, and on some of these it has fallen in great quantities. The number of brilliant days is eleven; almost all the others were very dull and cloudy. The wind has come chiefly from W.N.W. on five days only it has varied towards the east, and on a few days it blew from the southern points of the horizon.

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN MARCH.

*Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.*

**R**ECENT extraordinary events may be expected to draw from us some observations. Men's minds are, however, too much at this moment under the influence of passion, prejudice, or artful misrepresentation, to receive impressions from the sober dictates of TRUTH; and, being indisposed to compromise that virtue



virtue, we prefer silence, till she has some chance of being heard. Yet, alas! when the time arrives at which truth can be promulgated with effect—passion will, in the intermediate period, have replunged Europe in all THE HORRORS OF WAR.—Such, however, is apparently the unalterable fate of man! His entire history is but a description of crimes, committed under the influence of passion and error, followed by a too-late repentance, which however is forgotten by the next age, when the same courses of events are invariably repeated!

Emphatically, and without predicating any answer, we ask the following QUESTIONS, which we think every honest man ought to put to his own conscience, at a moment when the renewal of an extensive and implacable war threatens to overwhelm the present generation.

*Is it to be the friend or the enemy of one's country to recommend a dispassionate examination of the causes and necessity of a war before we are irretrievably plunged in it?*

*What benefit to the powers of Europe, or to France, has resulted from their interference in the internal affairs of that country, during the last twenty-four years?*

*Is it not consonant with the feelings of human nature, and has it not been proved by experience in this instance, that the more foreigners oppose any government, the more the people cling to it?*

*Are not the people of every country the best judges how far their own government is or is not tyrannical; and, on such points, ought not their opinion to be received by foreign nations as final and conclusive?*

*Do not all publicists establish the doctrine, that nations cannot take on themselves the right of judging what is most fit for other nations, either in religion, policy, or government; and ought not to seek, by force of arms, to confer even a supposed benefit on another people?*

*Are not treaties of peace the solemn bonds of morality among nations; and are not their obligations the only foundation of civil society?*

*Was not England bound by the treaty of Amiens—Austria by the treaty of Lunéville—Russia by the treaties of Austerlitz and Tilsit—and the confederated European Sovereigns, by the treaty of Fontainebleau?*

*What constitutes the infraction of a treaty, but a power assumed by one party of dispensing with its articles without the free consent of the other?*

*What constitutes the bond of union*

*between sovereigns and their people, but the respect of each for the rights of the other, as secured by written compact, or immemorial custom?*

*Were not the Bourbons restored under a constitutional Charter, some articles of which determined their rights to the throne of France, while others stipulated for the rights of the people?*

*Could they accept of that part of the charter which secured their own rights, and modify or dispense with others which related to the rights of the people?*

*Did they respect the important provisions made to secure the liberty of the press—the freedom and universality of the representation—or the independence of the chamber of peers?*

*Did the allies, whose cause became omnipotent, simply as the effect of their assumed morality, respect their own principles in the transfer of Norway—in creating the Stadtholder of the Dutch Republic into a Sovereign Prince—in placing the Austrian, and in this generation the French, Netherlands, under that sovereign of Holland—in partitioning Saxony—in dividing Poland—in destroying the independent Republics of Genoa, Venice, &c.*

*It is said, that the threatened war will be over in a few months—but do not all who are old enough remember, that such was the precise language used when the eight-years war was commenced against the Americans—at the time the nine-years war was commenced against the French Revolution—and at the period when the twelve-years war was commenced against the First Consul of France?*

*If the Allies make war on Napoleon as a thing of course, will it be reasonable to blame him hereafter for all the horrors and consequences of the war?*

*Is it not incumbent on those who assert it as a sufficient ground for war, that Napoleon is a violator of treaties, to adduce the unequivocal instances of such violations for their own satisfaction, as well as the conviction of others?*

*Is it not worth while to pause, before we voluntarily place at hazard every thing dear to us—to consider the real state of our finances—our currency—and our trade and manufactures, and not involve ourselves in the uncertain issues of war, till we have dispassionately examined into the cause, necessity, or probable consequence of so dreadful an alternative?*

*Belgium and the provinces to the Rhine having been ceded to the French empire by Austria in 1797, and recognised as an integral part of France by our treaty of Amiens, in 1801, can any new claims about these*



these countries become, in 1815, a legitimate British object for war?

Did not Prussia make war on France in 1816, to maintain her assumed sovereignty over the King of England's Electorate of Hanover and for abandoning Hanover, can she have any right of indemnity, particularly on her ally the King of Saxony; or can any such question be a just ground for co-operation with her, at least on the part of the King of Hanover?

Did not Russia embark in the same war of Prussia, after obtaining terms at Austerlitz in the preceding year; yet did she not again obtain terms at Tilsit, and did she respect the treaty of Tilsit?

As it has been the wise policy of civilized Europe to preserve a barrier in the independence of Poland, against the northern and Tartarian hordes which people the unbounded Russian empire, can it be a legitimate ground for war to aid in the transfer of Poland to Russia, thereby destroying an independent people, who for ages have been the bulwark of civilization?

Have not national boundaries, as well as irreconcilable differences of manners and character, separated Italy from Germany, more even than the obligation of solemn treaties; can it therefore be a just ground for war to force such union, and at any rate for Great Britain to become a party?

If the Emperor Napoleon professes to have no object but the preservation of the integrity of France as he found it, or if he propose to restore the force of Lord Cornwallis and Mr. Addington's just, wise, and approved treaty of Amiens, what public necessity can exist for our embarking in a new war, and what British reason can there be for our interference in the disputes of the continental Sovereigns, on questions merely local or territorial?

In what sense, either of policy, justice, or necessity, is the insular empire of Great Britain called upon to interfere in such arrangements, secured as we are against invasion by a superior and invincible navy, and therefore removed from, and wholly independent of the jarring interests and conflicting passions of the continental sovereigns?

Can it be worth the cost of a pound sterling, or the limb of a single man, whether Belgium belong to Austria, France, or Holland?—its outflanking position is the fault of nature;—and did we not court and insist upon the transfer of Norway to Sweden and Russia, though it has always been felt that Norway outflanks all the natural defences of these islands?

If, on grounds of public morality or policy,

we ought not to be parties in the transfer of Poland to Russia—of Hanover, or Saxony, to Prussia—of Lombardy to Austria—(or of Norway to Sweden),—and if we are now convinced, by the evidence of facts, that it is a vain effort to seek to force the Bourbons on the French people—then will it not be wise, humane, and patriotic, forthwith to petition the Regent to avert from this country the portentous calamity of war, except for objects purely national, and commensurate with the consequent sacrifices of blood and treasure?

In a word, is it not proper to PAUSE before we involve ourselves, for the THIRD time, in a ruinous and bloody war, for metaphysical, equivocal, or unattainable objects;—may not peace be worth a trifling sacrifice;—and will not negotiation and mutual compromise more properly PRECEDE than FOLLOW a war?

Far is it from our intention to dictate or insinuate the several replies which minds imbued with a sense of justice will give to these questions. All we design, in submitting them to the public, is for the sake of humanity, from the love we bear our country, and from our affection for truth, to assist our readers in analysing the momentous considerations arising out of the present state of public affairs.

#### FRANCE.

In consequence of the recent determination of the Congress of Vienna that the Empress Louisa, and her son by Napoleon, should not receive the duchies of Parma, &c.\* of the open avowal of a design to remove the Ex-Emperor by force from Elba to St. Helena, the West Indies, or Western Islands, of the non-payment of the agreed annuities to himself and family, and, as his Lyons proclamation asserts, of attempts made by agents of the Bourbons to assassinate him; Napoleon, on the 26th of February, at five in the evening, suddenly and secretly left Elba, with four vessels, containing about 1200 men of all arms. He passed in sight of some English cruisers, and on the first of March landed at Cannes, in the Bay of Juan, in the department of Var in France.

Here he issued the two following proclamations, which we preserve as important historical documents, illustrative of

\* The Vienna papers, three days after the news of Napoleon's landing, say, the Congress have ceded them to her.



the events which took place at Paris last year, and of his present policy :—

*Bay of Juan, March 1, 1815.*

**NAPOLÉON, by the Grace of God and the Constitution of the Empire, EMPEROR of the FRENCH, &c. &c. &c.**

TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

**FRENCHMEN!**—The defection of the Duke of Castiglione delivered up Lyons, without defence, to our enemies; the army of which I confided to him the command was, by the number of its battalions, the bravery and patriotism of the troops which composed it, fully able to beat the Austrian corps opposed to it, and to get into the rear of the left wing of the enemy's army, which threatened Paris.

The victories of Champ Aubert, of Montmirail, of Chateau Thierry, of Vauchamp, of Mormans, of Montereau, of Craone, of Rheims, of Arcy-sur-Aube, and of St. Dizier; the rising of the brave peasants of Lorraine, of Champagne, of Alsace, of Franche Comté, and of Burgundy, and the position which I had taken in the rear of the enemy's army, by separating it from its magazines, from its parks of reserve, from its convoys, and all its equipages, had placed it in a desperate situation.

The French were never on the point of being more powerful, and the flower of the enemy's army was lost without resource; it would have found its grave in those vast countries which it had mercilessly ravaged, when the treason of the Duke of Ragusa gave up the capital and disorganised the army. The unexpected conduct of those two generals, who betrayed at once their country, their prince, and their benefactor, changed the destiny of the war. The disastrous situation of the enemy was such, that at the conclusion of the affair which took place before Paris it was without ammunition, on account of its separation from its parks of reserve.

Under these new and important circumstances my heart was rent, but my soul remained unshaken. I consulted only the interests of the country. I exiled myself on a rock in the middle of the sea. My life was, and ought to be still, useful to you. I did not permit the great number of citizens who wished to accompany me to partake my lot. I thought their presence useful to France; and I took with me only a handful of brave men, necessary for my guard.

Raised to the throne by your choice, all that has been done without you is illegitimate. For twenty-five years France has had new interests, new institutions, and a new glory, which could only be secured by a national government, and by a dynasty created under these new circumstances. A prince who should reign over you, who should be seated on my throne by the power of those very armies which ravaged our

territory, would in vain attempt to support himself with the principles of feudal law; he would not be able to recover the honour and the rights of more than a small number of individuals, enemies of the people, who for twenty-five years have condemned them in all our national assemblies. Your tranquillity at home, and your consequence abroad, would be lost for ever.

Frenchmen! In my exile I heard your complaints and your wishes; you demanded that government of your choice which alone was legitimate. You accused my long slumber; you reproached me for sacrificing to my repose the great interests of the country.

I have crossed the seas in the midst of dangers of every kind: I arrive amongst you to resume my rights, which are yours. All that individuals have done, written, or said, since the capture of Paris, I will be for ever ignorant of; it shall not at all influence the recollections which I preserve of the important services which they have performed. There are circumstances of such a nature as to be above human election.

Frenchmen! There is no nation, however small it may be, which has not had the right, and which may not withdraw itself from the disgrace of obeying a prince imposed on it by an enemy momentarily victorious. When Charles VII. re-entered Paris, and overthrew the ephemeral throne of Henry V. he acknowledged that he held his throne from the valour of his heroes, and not from a *Prince Regent of England*.

It is thus that to you alone, and to the brave men of the army, I account it, and shall always account it, my glory to owe every thing.

*Gulph of Juan, March 1.*

**NAPOLÉON, by the Grace of God and the Constitution of the Empire, EMPEROR of the FRENCH, &c. &c. &c.**

TO THE ARMY.

**SOLDIERS!**—We were not conquered; two men risen from our ranks betrayed our laurels, their country, their prince, their benefactor.

Those whom during twenty-five years we have seen traversing all Europe to raise up enemies against us; who have passed their lives in fighting against us in the ranks of foreign armies, cursing our fine France, shall they pretend to command and controul our eagles, on which they have not dared even to look? Shall we endure that they should inherit the fruits of our glorious labour—that they should clothe themselves with our honours and our goods—that they should calumniate our glory? If their reign should continue, all would be lost, even the memory of those immortal days. With what fury do they pervert their very nature! They seek to poison what the world admires;



mires; and, if there still remain any defenders of our glory, it is among those very enemies whom we have fought on the field of battle.

Soldiers! in my exile I have heard your voice: I have arrived through all obstacles and all perils; your general, called to the throne by the choice of the people, and educated under your banners, is restored to you; come and join him.

Tear down those colours which the nation has proscribed, and which for twenty-five years served as a rallying signal to all the enemies of France: mount the cockade tricolour; you bore it in the days of our greatness.

We must forget that we have been masters of nations; but we must not suffer any to intermeddle in our affairs.

Who shall presume to be master over us? Who would have the power? Recover those eagles which you had at Ulm, at Austerlitz, at Jena, at Eylau, at Friedland, at Tudela, at Eckmühl, at Essling, at Wagram, at Smolensko, at Moscow, at Lutzen, at Vurken, at Montmirail. Do you think that the handful of Frenchmen who are now so arrogant will endure to look on them? They shall return whence they came, and there, if they please, they shall reign, as they pretend to have reigned during nineteen years. Your possessions, your rank, your glory—the possessions, the rank, the glory of your children—have no greater enemies than those princes whom foreigners have imposed upon us; they are the enemies of our glory, because the recital of so many heroic actions which have glorified the people of France fighting against them, to withdraw themselves for their yoke, is their condemnation.

The veterans of the armies of the Sarre and the Meuse, of the Rhine, of Italy, of Egypt, and of the West, of the grand army, are all humiliated: their honourable wounds are disgraced; their successes were crimes; those heroes were rebels, if, as the enemies of the people pretend, the legitimate sovereigns were in the midst of the foreign armies.

Honours, rewards, affection, are given to those who have served against their country and us.

Soldiers! come and range yourselves under the standards of your chief: his existence is only composed of your's, his rights are only those of the people and your's; his interest, his honour, his glory, are no other than your interest, your honour, and your glory. Victory shall march at the charging-step: the eagle, with the national colours, shall fly from steeple to steeple, even to the towers of Notre-Dame. Then you will be able to shew your scars with honour: then you will be able to glory in what you have done: you will be the

deliverers of the country. In your old age, surrounded and esteemed by your fellow-citizens, they will hear you with respect while you recount your high deeds; you will be able to say with pride:—And I too was part of that grand army, which entered twice the walls of Vienna, those of Rome, of Berlin, of Madrid, of Moscow; and which delivered Paris from the foul blot which treason, and the presence of the enemy, imprinted on it.

Honoured be those brave soldiers, the glory of the country; and eternal shame to those guilty Frenchmen, in whatever rank fortune caused them to be born, who fought for twenty-five years with foreigners to tear the bosom of our country.

NAPOLEON.

From Cannes he pushed forward to Grasse, Digne, Gap, and finally to Grenoble, where he was joined by the garrison of 10,000 men, and where he found arms and ammunition for his followers. On the 10th he entered the large and populous city of Lyons, after an ineffectual resistance from the Comte D'Artois, the Duc d'Orleans, and Marshal the Duc de Tarente.

Being joined every where by the troops, and hailed by the people, he proceeded on the 13th, in a sort of procession, towards Paris; and on the 20th entered that city, without having had occasion in his route to fire a single gun!

The royal family, the priests, and the English, left Paris on the 19th, suffering all the inconveniences which are incident to such great political revolutions. On the first intelligence of his landing, the Bourbon court issued the two following proclamations, and various measures of precaution were adopted, but in vain, for the soldiery and the populace every where, and almost to a man, declared for their former emperor.

A very sincere sentiment of commiseration is felt for the exiled family, whose private virtues are universally acknowledged, whatever may have been their political foibles, or however awkward the predicament in which they stood before the French nation as a legacy of the allied powers. Our gratification in their establishment at the head of a free constitution was as warm and sincere as our mortification was great on learning that they were compromising those principles which are the best securities of thrones. On the 16th, Louis went to the Chamber of Peers, and accepted the constitution; but, alas! like a death-bed repentance, this act was performed too late.

“Louis.”



"LOUIS, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre, to all those who shall see these presents, health.

"The 12th article of the Constitutional Charter charges us especially with making regulations and ordonnances necessary for the safety of the state. It would be essentially compromised if we did not take prompt measures to repress the enterprise which has just been formed upon one of the points of our kingdom, and to prevent the effects of plots and attempts to excite civil war and destroy the government.

"Art. 1. Napoleon Bonaparte is declared a traitor and rebel, for having appeared with arms in his hands in the department of the Var. It is enjoined to all governors, commanders of the armed force, national guards, civil authorities, and even simple citizens, to arm against him, to arrest, and carry him before a council of war, which, after having recognised his identity, shall apply to him the penalties pronounced by the law.

"2. Shall be punished with the same penalties, as guilty of the same crimes.

"The soldiers and persons of every grade, who shall have accompanied or followed the said Bonaparte in his invasion of the French territory, unless, in the course of eight days from the publication of the present ordonnance, they come and make their submission to our governors, commanders of military divisions, generals, or civil administrators ;

"3. Shall be equally prosecuted and punished as abettors and accomplices of rebellion, and of attempts to change the form of government and provoke civil war, all civil and military administrators, chiefs, and persons employed in the said administration, payers and receivers of public money, even simple citizens, who shall, directly or indirectly, lend aid and assistance to Bonaparte ;

"4. Shall be punished with the same penalties, conformably to the 102d article of the Penal Code, those who by speeches made in public places or societies, by placards stuck up, or by printed writings, shall have taken part, or engaged citizens to take part in the revolt, or to abstain from repelling it.

"5. Our chancellor, ministers, secretaries of state, and our director-general of police, each in what concerns him, are charged with the execution of the present ordonnance, which shall be inserted in the Bulletin of Laws, addressed to all governors of military divisions, generals, commanders, prefects, sub-prefects, and mayors of our kingdom, with orders to cause it to be printed and stuck up at Paris, and wherever else it may be needful.

"Given at the castle of the Thuilleries, 6th March, 1815, and the 20th year of our reign. (Signed,) "LOUIS."

MONTHLY MAG. No. 267.

#### WAR DEPARTMENT.

##### Order of the Day—To the Army.

"Soldiers!—The man who so lately abdicated, in the face of all Europe, an usurped power, of which he made so fatal a use, Bonaparte, has landed on the soil of France—a soil to which he should have never returned. What does he want? Civil war!—Who desires it? Traitors! Where shall we find them? Should it be among the soldiers whom he has deceived and sacrificed so many times? Should it be in the bosoms of those families whom his very name is sufficient to affright? Bonaparte mistakes us enough to believe, that we can abandon a legitimate and well-beloved sovereign, to partake the fate of a man who is no more than an adventurer.—He believes it.—What stupidity! and his last act of madness places it beyond doubt. Soldiers! the French army is the bravest in Europe—it will prove itself also the most faithful. Let us rally then round the banner of the Lily, to the voice of the father of his people, of the worthy inheritor of the virtues of Henry IV. He has prescribed to you the duties you have to fulfil. He has put at your head a Prince, the model of French chivalry, whose blessed return to our country has chased away the usurper, and who this day goes by his presence to destroy his last and only hope.

Paris, March 8.

DALMATIA.

The following important DECLARATION of the Confederates at Vienna was signed before they could know how decisively Napoleon was accepted by the French people. At the time we write, it is considered as the pledge of a SEVENTH Crusade, more bloody than any of the preceding; but let us hope, that Sovereigns whose MAGNANIMITY we have so lately commended, will, as wisely as benevolently, yield to the force of circumstances, which appear to be above the controul of the sword.

"The powers who have signed the Treaty of Paris, assembled at the Congress at Vienna, being informed of the escape of Napoleon Bonaparte, and of his entrance into France with an armed force, owe it to their own dignity, and the interest of social order, to make a solemn declaration of the sentiments which this event has excited in them.

"By thus breaking the Convention, which has established him in the Island of Elba, Bonaparte destroys the only legal title on which his existence depended—by appearing again in France with projects of confusion and disorder, he has deprived himself of the protection of the law, and has manifested to the universe, that there can be neither peace nor truce with him.

"The powers consequently declare, that Napoleon Bonaparte has placed himself without the pale of civil and social rela-

2 M

tions,



tions, and that, as an enemy and disturber of the tranquillity of the world, he has rendered himself liable to public vengeance.

"They declare, at the same time, that, firmly resolved to maintain entire the Treaty of Paris of May 30, 1814, and the dispositions sanctioned by that Treaty, and those which they have resolved on, or shall hereafter resolve on, to complete and to consolidate it, they will employ all their means, and will unite all their efforts; thus the general peace, the object of the wishes of Europe, and the constant purpose of their labours may not be again troubled, and to guarantee against every attempt which shall threaten to re-plunge the world into the disorders and miseries of revolution.

"And, although entirely persuaded that all France, rallying round its legitimate sovereign, will immediately annihilate this last attempt of a criminal and impotent delirium, all the sovereigns of Europe, animated by the same sentiments, and guided by the same principles, declare, that if, contrary to all calculations, there should result from this event any real danger, they will be ready to give the King of France, and to the French nation, or to any other government that shall be attacked, as soon as they shall be called upon, all the assistance requisite to restore public tranquillity, and to make a common cause against all those who should undertake to compromise it.

"The present Declaration, inserted in the Register of the Congress, assembled at Vienna on the 13th of March, 1815, shall be made public.

"Done and attested by the plenipotentiaries of the high powers who signed the Treaty of Paris.

"*Vienna, March 13, 1815.*"

The KING and his Court fled partly to England and partly to Belgium, by Lille, accompanied by Marmont, Berthier, and Macdonald. NAPOLEON marched into Paris at the head of the very troops and volunteers who had been assembled at Melun to oppose him, but who, on his approach alone, received him with enthusiasm. He has issued numerous decrees, annulling every measure and regulation of the Bourbons, and proposing some constitutional arrangements, in which he proposes to consult the people. His ministers are, CARNOT, CAMBACERES, CAULINCOURT, GAUDIN, DECRES, PRINCE D'ECKMUHL, FOCHE, SAVARY, MARET, &c.; and the marshals who have joined him are, MASSENA, NEY, SUCHET, &c. The easily organizable force of Napoleon is estimated at 400,000 men, chiefly veterans, and that of the confederates at double the number.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Preparations for the renewal of the

war are making in the army and navy—fleets are fitting out—cruizers are at sea—regiments are on voyage to Belgium, &c.; but let us hope that they are but manifestations, and that war will not prove the only alternative.

The following spirited Address is preserved as a specimen of the tone and argument of the petitions, signed by 1,800,000 persons against the Corn Bill.

*To the Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdom, &c.*

The humble, dutiful, and loyal Address and Petition of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

May it please your Royal Highness,

We, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, most humbly approach your Royal Highness with no less grief than astonishment at the late proceedings in parliament relative to a bill for laying further restrictions on the importation of corn.

We have seen, that, notwithstanding the voice of the country has been constitutionally and most decidedly declared against that measure by petitions, which in point of number, and the number and respectability of the signatures thereto had not been exceeded in the history of these realms, the House of Commons has passed the said Bill, and that its proceedings thereon have been marked with a precipitancy, and pertinacious adherence to the most obnoxious features thereof, which plainly evinces an utter disregard of public feeling, and of that public opinion whose organ it ought to be.

We have observed in the other house of parliament, the same precipitancy and the same determination to resist further enquiry or to hear evidence, notwithstanding a committee of that right honourable house had stated in their report during the last session, that the investigation was not complete, and that further enquiry would be necessary before any alteration took place in the laws affecting the interests of the growers and consumers of corn.

We have observed the ministers of the crown with the same disregard of the general voice of the country, and whose especial duty it was to watch over the interests, not merely of the land-owners, but of the community at large, lend the sanction of their authority to the support of a measure which, in its operation, cannot fail of proving most seriously injurious to the manufacturing and commercial interests of the kingdom, in a very high degree oppressive to the poor, and dangerous to the tranquillity and safety of the empire.

That, thus deprived of that protection which



which we might reasonably have expected from the representatives of the people, and the hereditary legislators of the country, we are compelled humbly to lay our complaints before your royal highness, as the only constitutional resource we have now remaining.

We beg most earnestly to impress upon your royal highness, that the two houses of parliament being composed of landed proprietors—that having examined such persons only as were land-agents, and otherwise connected with land, and having instituted no enquiry into the truth of the allegations of the numerous petitions against the said bill, nor any witnesses having been examined on their behalf, appears most partial and unjust, and highly irritating to the feelings of those classes who have suffered such privations, and made such unexampled sacrifices.

That, during a period of unexampled difficulty, and excessive dearness of every article of consumption, your royal highness cannot but have perceived that the war, which was the occasion of distress to the industrious and laborious classes of the people, has, by causing a progressive rise in the rent of land, been a source of emolument to the landed proprietors.

That it is, therefore, with concern and disappointment we have observed, that at a moment when the people were anxiously expecting the blessings of peace, a diminution of their burthens, and the cheapness of food—the landowners, not content with the advantages they had thus derived, not content with having escaped those losses and misfortunes which had involved thousands of other classes of the community in ruin, not content with being relieved from the property tax, have sought by the said bill to protect their property from those changes and fluctuations to which all other property is liable; and to secure to themselves in time of peace a continuance of those benefits which have arisen out of the war and distress of the times.

Your royal highness must be duly sensible that this country has risen to its pre-eminent rank among nations by its manufactures and commerce—it is by that it has acquired its wealth, which has raised and supported its navy, and promoted the greatness and glory of the British empire.

That, by the improvements in various branches of manufactures in other countries, and by the introduction of machinery, we have already formidable competition to encounter, and that this measure, by keeping up the price of food, will cause the emigration of our manufacturers and artisans, and tend to transfer the skill, industry, and capital of this kingdom to other nations.

We therefore humbly implore your royal highness to extend your royal protection to interests so closely connected with the prosperity of these realms, by withholding,

the behalf of his majesty, your royal assent to the said bill; and we further pray your royal highness to dissolve the Commons House of Parliament, who have furnished the most conclusive evidence that they do not support the interests, nor represent the feelings or opinions of the people.

To which address his Royal Highness returned the following answer:—

I have heard with the greatest concern the sentiments contained in this your address and petition.

I shall ever be desirous of paying to the representations of any part of his majesty's subjects all the attention which may be consistent with the duty imposed upon me by the sacred trust committed to my charge; but I feel that it would be a dereliction of that duty, if, in compliance with the wishes which you have thought proper to express, I were to withhold the royal sanction from the important measure which now awaits it, and so to exercise the king's prerogative, as to indicate a want of confidence in a parliament which, under difficulties the most trying, has, by the wisdom, vigour, and firmness of its conduct, invariably upheld the honour of his majesty's crown, and promoted the best interests of his people.

On the same afternoon he gave the royal assent to the bill.

#### NORTH AMERICA.

MR. PRESIDENT MADISON having promptly ratified the Treaty of Peace signed at Ghent, hostilities have happily terminated between two countries which ought never to have been at war.

*A Treaty of Peace and Amity between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, signed at Ghent, December 24th, 1814.*

ARTICLE I.—There shall be a firm and universal Peace between his Britannic Majesty and the United States, and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns, and people, of every degree, without exception of places or persons. All hostilities, both by sea and land, shall cease as soon as this treaty shall have been ratified by both parties, as hereinafter mentioned. All territory, places, and possessions whatsoever, taken by either party from the other during the war, or which may be taken after the signing of this treaty, excepting only the islands hereafter mentioned, shall be restored without delay, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any of the artillery, or other public property, originally captured in the said forts or places, and which shall remain therein upon the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, or any slaves or other private property. And all archives, records, deeds, and papers, either of a public nature or belonging to private persons, which in the course of the war may have fallen into the hands of the officers of



either party, shall be, as far as may be practicable, forthwith restored, and delivered to the proper authorities and persons to whom they respectively belong.

Such of the Islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy as are claimed by both parties, shall remain in the possession of the party in whose occupation they may be at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, until the decision respecting the title to the said islands shall have been made, in conformity with the fourth article of this treaty.

No disposition made by this treaty, as to such possession of the islands and territories claimed by both parties, shall, in any manner whatever, be construed to affect the right of either.

II.—Immediately after the ratifications of this treaty by both parties, as herein-after mentioned, orders shall be sent to the armies, squadrons, officers, subjects, and citizens of the two powers, to cease from all hostilities. And, to prevent all causes of complaint which might arise on account of the prizes which may be taken at sea after the said ratifications of this treaty, it is reciprocally agreed, that all vessels and effects which may be taken after the space of twelve days from the said ratifications, upon all parts of the coast of North America, from the latitude of 23 degrees north to the latitude of 50 degrees north, and as far eastward in the Atlantic Ocean as the 36th degree of west longitude from the meridian of Greenwich, shall be restored on each side; that the time shall be thirty days in all other parts of the Atlantic Ocean north of the equinoctial line or equator, and the same time for the British and Irish Channels, for the Gulf of Mexico, and all parts of the West Indies; forty days for the North Seas, for the Baltic, and for all parts of the Mediterranean; sixty days for the Atlantic Ocean south of the equator, as far as the latitude of the Cape of Good Hope; ninety days for every other part of the world south of the equator; and one hundred and twenty days for all other parts of the world, without exception.

III.—All prisoners of war taken on either side, as well by land as by sea, shall be restored as soon as practicable after the ratifications of this treaty as herein-after mentioned, on their paying the debts which they may have contracted during their captivity. The two contracting parties respectively engage to discharge in specie the advances which may have been made by the other for the sustenance and maintenance of such prisoners.

IV.—Whereas it was stipulated by the 2d article in the Treaty of Peace of 1783, between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, that the boundary of the United States should comprehend "all Islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United

States, and lying between lines to be drawn due east from the points where the aforesaid boundaries, between Nova Scotia on the one part, and East Florida on the other, shall respectively touch the Bay of Fundy and the Atlantic Ocean, excepting such Islands as now are, or heretofore have been, within the limits of Nova Scotia." And whereas the several Islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, which is part of the Bay of Fundy, and the Island of Grand Menan, in the said Bay of Fundy, are claimed by the United States, as being comprehended within their aforesaid boundaries, which said Islands are claimed as belonging to his Britannic Majesty, as having been at the time of, and previous to the aforesaid treaty of 1783, within the limits of the province of Nova Scotia; in order, therefore, finally to decide upon these claims, it is agreed that they shall be referred to two Commissioners, to be appointed in the following manner, viz.:—One Commissioner shall be appointed by his Britannic Majesty, and one by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof; and the said two Commissioners so appointed, shall be sworn impartially to examine and decide upon the said claims, according to such evidence as shall be laid before them on the part of his Britannic Majesty and of the United States respectively. The said Commissioners shall meet at St. Andrews, in the province of New Brunswick, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. The said Commissioners shall, by a declaration or report under their hands and seals, decide to which of the two contracting parties the several Islands aforesaid do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the said Treaty of Peace of 1783; and if the said Commissioners shall agree in their decision, both parties shall consider such decision as final and conclusive.

It is further agreed, that in the event of the two Commissioners differing upon all or any of the matters so referred to them, or in the event of both or either of the said Commissioners refusing or declining, or wilfully omitting to act as such, they shall make, jointly or separately, report or reports, as well to the government of his Britannic Majesty as to that of the United States, stating in detail the points on which they differ, and the grounds upon which their respective opinions have been formed, or the grounds upon which they, or either of them, have so refused declined, or omitted to act. And his Britannic Majesty and the government of the United States hereby agree to refer the report or reports of the said Commissioners to some friendly Sovereign or State, to be then named for that purpose, and who shall be requested to decide on the differences which may be stated in the



said report or reports, or upon the report of one Commissioner, together with the grounds upon which the other Commissioner shall have refused, declined, or omitted to act, as the case may be. And, if the Commissioner so refusing, declining, or omitting to act, shall also wilfully omit to state the grounds upon which he has so done, in such manner that the said statement may be referred to such friendly Sovereign or State, together with the report of such other Commissioner, then such Sovereign or State shall decide *ex parte* upon the said report alone. And his Britannic Majesty and the Government of the United States engage to consider the decision of such friendly Sovereign or State, to be final and conclusive on all the matters so referred.

V.—Whereas neither that point of the Highlands lying due north from the source of the river St. Croix, designated in the former Treaty of Peace between the two powers as the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, nor the north-westernmost head of Connecticut River, have yet been ascertained; and whereas that part of the boundary line between the dominions of the two powers, which extends from the source of the river St. Croix directly north to the above-mentioned north-west angle of Nova Scotia, thence along the the said Highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean to the north-westernmost head of Connecticut River, thence down along the middle of that river to the 45th degree of north latitude, thence by a line due west on said latitude until it strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraguy, has not yet been surveyed, it is agreed that for these several purposes two Commissioners shall be appointed, sworn, and authorised to act, exactly in the manner directed with respect to those mentioned in the next preceding article, unless otherwise specified in the present article.—The said Commissioners shall meet at St. Andrews, in the province of New Brunswick, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. The said Commissioners shall have power to ascertain and determine the points above-mentioned, in conformity with the provisions of the said Treaty of Peace of 1783; and shall cause the boundary aforesaid, from the source of the river St. Croix to the river Iroquois or Cataraguy, to be surveyed and marked according to the said provisions: the said Commissioners shall make a map of the said boundary, and annexed to it a declaration under their hands and seals, certifying it to be the true map of the said boundary, and particularizing the latitude and longitude of the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, of the north-westernmost head of Connecticut River, and of such other

points of the said boundary as they may deem proper. And both parties agree to consider such map and declaration as finally and conclusively fixing the said boundary. And in the event of the said two Commissioners differing, or both or either of them refusing, declining, or wilfully omitting to act, such reports, declarations, or statements, shall be made by them, or either of them, and such reference to a friendly Sovereign or State shall be made in all respects, as in the latter part of the fourth article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein repeated.

VI.—Whereas, by the former Treaty of Peace, that portion of the boundary of the United States from the point where the 45th degree of north latitude strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraguy, to the Lake Superior, was declared to be “along the middle of said river into Lake Ontario, through the middle of said lake, until it strikes the communication by water between that lake and Lake Erie, thence along the middle of said communication into Lake Erie, through the middle of said lake until it arrives at the water communication into the Lake Huron, thence through the middle of said lake to the water communication between that lake and Lake Superior;” and whereas doubts have arisen what was the middle of the said river, lakes, and water communications, and whether certain islands lying in the same were within the dominions of his Britannic Majesty or of the United States. In order, therefore, finally to decide these doubts, they shall be referred to two Commissioners, to be appointed, sworn, and authorised to act exactly in the manner directed with respect to those mentioned in the next preceding article, unless otherwise specified in this present article. The said Commissioners shall meet, in the first instance, at Albany, in the state of New York, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. The said Commissioners shall, by a report or declaration under their hands and seals, designate the boundary through the said river, lakes, and water communications, and decide to which of the two contracting parties the several islands lying within the said river, lakes, and water communications, do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the said treaty of 1783. And both parties agree to consider such designation and decision as final and conclusive. And, in the event of the said two Commissioners differing, or both or either of them refusing, declining, or wilfully omitting to act, such reports, declarations, or statements, shall be made by them, or either of them, and such reference to a friendly Sovereign or State shall be made, in all respects as in the latter part of the fourth article is contained, and in as full a manner



a manner as if the same was herein repeated.

VII.—It is further agreed, that the said two last mentioned Commissioners, after they shall have executed the duties assigned to them in the preceding article, shall be and they are hereby authorised upon their oaths impartially to fix and determine, according to the true intent of the said Treaty of Peace of 1783, that part of the boundary between the dominions of the two powers which extends from the water communication between Lake Huron and Lake Superior, to the most north-western point of the Lake of the Woods; to decide to which of the two parties the several islands lying in the lakes, water communications, and rivers, forming the said boundary, do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the said Treaty of Peace of 1783, and to cause such parts of the said boundary as require it, to be surveyed and marked. The said Commissioners shall, by a report or declaration under their hands and seals, designate the boundary aforesaid, state their decision on the points thus referred to them, and particularize the latitude and longitude of the most north-western point of the Lake of the Woods, and of such other parts of the said boundary as they may deem proper. And both parties agree to consider such designation and decision as final and conclusive. And in the event of the said two Commissioners differing, or both or either of them refusing, declining, or wilfully omitting to act, such reports, declarations, or statements shall be made by them, or either of them, and such reference to a friendly Sovereign or State shall be made, in all respects as in the latter part of the fourth article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein repeated.

VIII.—The several boards of two Commissioners, mentioned in the four preceding articles, shall respectively have power to appoint a secretary, and to employ such surveyors or other persons as they shall judge necessary. Duplicates of all their respective reports, declarations, statements, and decisions, and of their accounts, and of the journal of their proceedings, shall be delivered by them to the agents of his Britannic Majesty, and to the agents of the United States, who may be respectively appointed and authorised to manage the business on behalf of their respective governments. The said Commissioners shall be respectively paid in such manner as shall be agreed between the two contracting parties, such agreement being to be settled at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty. And all other expences attending the said commissions shall be defrayed equally by the two parties. And in the case of death, sickness, resignation, or necessary absence, the place of every such Commissioner respec-

tively, shall be supplied in the same manner as such Commissioner was first appointed; and the new Commissioner shall take the same oath or affirmation, and do the same duties.

It is further agreed between the two contracting parties, that in case any of the islands mentioned in any of the preceding articles which were in the possession of one of the parties prior to the commencement of the present war between the two countries, should, by the decision of any of the boards of Commissioners aforesaid, or of the Sovereign or State so referred to as in the four next preceding articles contained, fall within the dominions of the other party, all grants of lands made previous to the commencement of the war, by the party having had such possession, shall be as valid as if such island or islands had by such decision or decisions been adjudged to be within the dominions of the party having had such possession.

IX.—The United States of America engage to put an end, immediately after the ratification of the present treaty, to hostilities with all the tribes or nations of Indians with whom they may be at war at the time of such ratification, and forthwith to restore to such tribes or nations respectively, all the possessions, rights, and privileges which they may have enjoyed or been entitled to in 1811, previous to such hostilities. Provided always, that such tribes or nations shall agree to desist from all hostilities against the United States, their citizens and subjects, upon the ratification of the present treaty being notified to such tribes or nations, and shall so desist accordingly.

And his Britannic Majesty engages on his part to put an end, immediately after the ratification of the present treaty, to hostilities with all the tribes or nations of Indians with whom he may be at war at the time of such ratification, and forthwith to restore to such tribes or nations respectively, all the possessions, rights, and privileges, which they may have enjoyed or been entitled to in 1811, previous to such hostilities. Provided always, that such tribes or nations shall agree to desist from all hostilities against his Britannic Majesty and his subjects, upon the ratification of the present treaty being notified to such tribes or nations, and shall so desist accordingly.

X.—Whereas the traffic in slaves is irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and justice, and whereas both his Majesty and the United States are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition, it is hereby agreed that both the contracting parties shall use their best endeavours to accomplish so desirable an object.

XI.—This treaty, when the same shall have been ratified on both sides, without alteration by either of the contracting parties,



parties, and the ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be binding on both parties; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington, in the space of four months from this day, or sooner if practicable.

In faith whereof, we the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty, and have thereunto affixed our seals.

Done in triplicate at Ghent, the twenty-fourth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

GAMBIER, H. GOULBURN, WM. ADAMS.  
JOHN QUINCEY ADAMS, J. A. BAYARD,  
H. CLAY, JON. RUSSELL, ALBERT GAL-  
LATIN.

Between the time of the signature of the Treaty and the ratification, much human blood was miserably wasted. Among other instances, an expedition was carried into effect against NEW ORLEANS, the maritime key of the vast province of Louisiana; in which the assailants were defeated, with the loss stated beneath.

*Names of Officers killed, wounded, and missing, in the action of the 8th of January.*

#### KILLED.

General Staff—Major-Gen. Sir E. Pakenham, Commander of the Forces; Capt. Thos. Wilkinson, 85th, Major of Brigade.

4th Foot—Ensign William Crowe.

7th ditto—Major Geo. King, and Capt. Geo. Henry.

21st ditto—Major I. A. Whitaker; Capt. R. Renny (Lieut.-Col.); Lieut. Donald Macdonald.

44th ditto—Lieut. R. Davies, Ensign M. M'Losky.

93d ditto—Lieut.-Col. R. Dale; Captains T. Hichins, and A. Muirhead.

WOUNDED—Officers marked thus \*, severely; and those marked thus †, slightly.

General Staff—Maj.-Gen. Gibbs\* (since dead); Major-Gen. Keane\*; Capt. H. E. Shaw, 4th Foot, (B.M.)†; Lieut. D. Evans, 3d Dragoons, (D.A.Q.M.G.)\*.

4th Foot—Lieut. Brooker; Major A.D. Fannee, (Lieut.-Col.)\*; Captains J. Williamson, T. Jones, J. W. Fletcher, R. Erskine\*; Capt. D. S. Craig†; Lieuts. W. H. Brooke, B. Martin, G. Richardson, W. Squire, C. H. Farrington, Jas. Marshall, H. Andrews\*; Lieuts. E. P. Hopkins, J. Salvin, P. Boulby, G. H. Hearnet†; Ensigns Thomas, Benwell\*; A. Gerard, J. Fernandez, E. Newtont†; Adjutant W. Richardson†.

7th Foot—Capts. W. E. Page\*, J. J. Millins†; Lieuts. M. Higgins\*, C. Luentz.

21st ditto—Lieut.-Col. W. Paterson\* (Col.), not dangerously; Major A. J. Ross; Lieuts. J. Waters, A. Geddes.

43d ditto—Lieuts. J. Meyricke (left leg amputated), D. Campbell\*.

44th ditto—Capt. H. Debbig† (Lieut.-Col.); Lieuts. R. Smith, H. Bensh, R. Phelan, W. Jones\*, W. Maclean†; Ensigns J. White, B. Haydon, J. Donaldson.

85th ditto—Lieut. Col. W. Thornton\* (Col.); Lieut. B. O. Urquhart\*.

93d ditto—Captains R. Ryan, Boulger, Mackenzie, Ellis\*; Lieuts. Maclean, Spark, Macpherson†; C. Gordon, J. Hay\*; Volunteer J. Wilson†.

95th ditto—Captains J. Travers, N. Travers†; Lieuts. J. Reynolds, Sir J. Ribton, J. Gosset, J. W. Blackhorse, R. Barker\*.

Royal Marines—Capt. G. Elliott†; Lieuts. H. Elliott, C. Morgant.

1st West India Regiment—Capt. Isles\*; Lieuts. M'Donald, Morgan\*; Ensigns Pilkington\*, Millart.

Royal Navy—Captain Money\*, Traave; Midshipman Woolcombe, Tonant.

MISSING—Officers marked † are wounded.

4th Foot—Lieut. E. Field, severely wounded.

21st ditto—Captains Jas. M'Haffie (Major), A. Kidd; Lieuts. J. Steward, A. B. Armstrong, Jas. Brady†, J. Leavock†, R. R. Carr, J. S. S. Foulanc†, P. Quin.

43d ditto—Capt. Robert Simpson, severely wounded.

44th ditto—Lieut. W. Knight.

93d ditto—Lieutenants G. Munro\*, J. M'Donald, B. Graves†; Volunteer B. Johnstone.

*Names of Officers killed, wounded, and missing, in the operations preceding, and subsequent to the action of the 8th of January.*

#### KILLED.

Royal Artillery—Lieut. Alex. Ramsay.

Royal Engineers—Lieut. Peter Wrigat.

4th Foot—Capt. Johnston; Lieut. John Sutherland.

21st ditto—Capt. William Couran.

44th ditto—Lieutenant John Blakeney.

85th ditto—Captains Charles Gray, and Charles Harris.

1st West India Regiment—Captain Francis Collings.

#### WOUNDED.

General Staff—Lieut.-Col. Stovin\*, 28th Foot, A.A.G. (not dangerously); Major Hooper\*, 87th Foot, D.A.A.G. (leg amputated); Lieut. Delacy Evans\*, 3d Dragoons, D.A.Q.M.G.

Royal Artillery—Lieuts. Jas. Christie\*, B. S. Poynter†.

4th Foot—Lieut. Thomas Moody\*.

21st ditto—Lieut. John Leavock†.

43d ditto—Lieut. Edw. D'Arcy\*, (both legs amputated.)

85th ditto—Capt. James Knox\*; Lieuts. George Willings, J. Manusett, W. Hickson, Robert Chailton\*; Lieut. J. W. Hoys†; Ensign Sir Fred. Eden\*, (since dead); Ensign Thos. Armsby†.

93d ditto—Lieut. A. Phaup\*, (since dead.)

95th ditto—Capt. W. Hallen\*; Lieuts. Daniel Forbes\*, W. I. G. Farmer†.

#### MISSING.

85th Foot—Lieut. W. Walker; Ensign Geo. Ashton.

95th ditto—Major Samuel Mitchell.

Total of Loss during the whole operations.

Killed, 386—Wounded, 1516—Missing, 552—Total, 2454.

#### INCIDENTS,



# INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY;

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

**T**HE past month has been one of unusual bustle and tumult in the metropolis. The sense of the nation was unequivocally averse to any alteration in the Corn Laws; yet the ministry and the landed interest, in both houses, persisted in passing, with rapidity, the New Corn Bill, which raises the importation price from 63s. to 50s. the quarter. In consequence, great crowds assembled about the Houses of Parliament, and committed violences on some of the members. From Westminster the multitude dispersed over the town; and, on successive evenings, wholly or partially destroyed the houses of Mr. ROBINSON (the mover of the bill,) Mr. YORKE, the CHANCELLOR, LORD DARNLEY, the CHIEF JUSTICE, LORD KING, LORD CASTLE-REAGH, Sir W. ROWLEY, Mr. MEAUX, Sir JOSEPH BANKS, &c. &c. At Mr. Robinson's, on a slight noise on the second evening, a soldier fired a loaded pistol among the street passengers; by which he killed EDWARD VYSE, and mortally wounded MARY WATSON. The coroner's inquest has since found verdicts of WILFUL MURDER against him and his three confederates, accompanied by the following excellent observations:—

"1st.—It is the opinion of the Jury, that the military acted improperly on entering the house of Mr. Robinson without proper authority so to do.

"2dly.—It is the opinion of the Jury, that, from the evidence adduced, there was no necessity for firing shot at the time Edw. Vyse met his death.

"3dly.—It is their opinion also, that the firing was unconstitutional in not being ordered by the civil authorities."

A most excellent association has been formed for the relief of the poor of London, and parts adjacent, with Coals during the winter. It appears, by the Report of the committee, that they were enabled to distribute, during the very severe winter of 1813-14, no less than 7,477 bushels of coals, from the City Public-Kitchen, New-street, Blackfriars, at the reduced price of 1s. per bushel;—a bounty which materially alleviated the distresses of a great number of poor families in different parts of the metropolis. In the past winter the price was reduced to 9d. per bushel.

The Corporation of London, in their Address to the Regent on the peace with America, recorded their doubts in regard to the justice and necessity of the late wars, in the following paragraphs:—

"We consider this event as the fortunate termination of that prolonged series of political calamities, which, whatever may have been their causes, or in whatever degree

they were unavoidable, have, at various periods of their course, filled his majesty's loyal subjects with anxiety for the welfare of these kingdoms, and with deep affliction for the unavailing slaughters, desolation, and miseries, with which they have covered the civilized and Christian world."

"We had concluded an arduous struggle against a formidable rival for power and the prosperity of empire, in a manner creditable to our resources, and glorious to his majesty's arms by sea and land; and, as the rupture with the United States of America was but an effect of the mutual hostility of the pre-existing belligerents, it was reasonable to hope that the peace with America would have been the immediate consequence of the pacification of Europe."

To these the Regent replied in the following assertions:—"Whatever may have been the calamities occasioned by the extended warfare in which we were so long engaged, they are in no respect imputable to Great Britain. It was the conviction that our cause was just, and that we were unavoidably contending for all that was valuable to us as a nation, that produced those exertions, which, under the favour of Divine Providence, completely frustrated the designs of our enemies, and which will be contemplated with admiration and gratitude by our latest posterity."

The Committee of the Stock Exchange have distributed the sum stopped on account of the late fraud, to different charities, as follows:—

To the London Hospital.....	500
Middlesex ditto .....	500
Westminster ditto .....	500
Six other charities, 300l. each .....	1800
Nine other ditto, 200l. each .....	1800
Twenty-eight other ditto, 100l. each.....	2800
Twenty-one other ditto, 50l. each.....	1050

## MARRIED.

Mr. Forster, son of the Duchess of Devonshire, and ambassador to the Court of Denmark, to Miss Hobart, niece of the Earl of Buckinghamshire.

The Hon. Col. Cocks, eldest son of the Right Hon. Lord Somers, to Lady Elizabeth Margaret Yorke, third daughter of the Right Hon. the Earl of Hardwicke.

Edward Hawke Locker, esq. of Davies'-street, Berkeley-square, to Ellen, daughter of the Rev. Jonathan Boucher, late vicar of Epsom.

Thomas Coutts, esq. to Miss Melon, of Drury-lane Theatre; who thus becomes the mother-in-law of the Dowager Countess of Guildford, the Dowager Marchioness of Bute, and Lady Burdett.

J. R. Henderson, esq. of Bruton-place,



to Miss Fisher, daughter of the late James F. esq. of Sunbury.

Thomas Thornhill, esq. of Berkeley-square, to Sarah Wood Wood, relict of the late S. T. W. esq.

The Right Hon. Lord Saltoun, to Catharine, daughter of the late Lord Thurlow.

Capt. George Ridout, of the 11th light dragoons, to Miss Louisa Heath, youngest daughter of Dr. George H. canon of Windsor, &c.

Charles Joseph, second son of Mr. Farn, of Berners'-street, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of Mrs. Soane, of Derby.

Mr. R. C. Mullett, of Charlotte-street, Blackfriars, to Elizabeth, third daughter of Thos. Wicks, esq. of Southwark.

Mr. L. Saltonstall, of Fleet-street, to Miss Mary Ann Simpson, of Upper Thames-street.

Capt. George Heming, of Albany, to Miss Elizabeth Johnstone, of Gloucester-place, Portman-square.

W. A. Soames, esq. of Euston-place, to Elizabeth, only daughter of John Holland, esq. of Brompton.

Edward Goulborn, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Harriet, youngest daughter of Philip De Visme, esq. of Notting-hill house.

At Islington, Joseph Edward Marsford, esq. to Miss Mary Ann Price.

Edward, fourth son of William Langmore, esq. to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Cook, esq. both of Hackney.

Mr. Thomas Williams, to Jesse, eldest daughter of J. F. Hamstede, esq. of Camberwell.

Mr. G. F. Timberlake, of Oxford-street, to Eliza Jane, only daughter of Mr. Robt. Salmon, of New Bond-street.

John Corfield, esq. of Chatham-place, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Thomas Marsham, esq. of Baker-street, Portman-square.

Mr. Round, M.P. to Miss Caswell, of Seckham-park, Herts.

William Webster, esq. of the Stock Exchange, to Miss Ann Laurence, of Durham-place, West, Hackney-road.

At Islington, Hugh Gray, esq. of Mincing-lane, to Sophia, only daughter of John Gray, esq.

James Rodick Corbett, esq. of Friday-street, to Miss Elizabeth Fletcher, of Tottenham.

Capt. John Larkin Scarvell, to Miss Isabella Campbell.

Mr. Lestranger, of Titchfield-street, to Miss Latila, of John-street, Fitzroy-square.

H. R. Gerand, esq. of Pentonville, to Miss Soppitt, of Queenhithe.

Thomas Nixon, esq. surgeon-major to the 1st regt. of foot guards, to Mrs. Drury, of Queen Anne-street, widow of the late John D. esq. of Finchley.

The Rev. Thomas Barne, chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty, to Sarah, daughter

of the late Hon. and Very Rev. St. Andrew St. John, D.D. and Dean of Worcester.

## DIED.

Mr. Thomas Willis, late of New Bond-street.

W. Dunlop, esq. of Charles-street, Berkeley-square.

In Vincent-square, Westminster, Robert Hughes, esq.

In Essex-street, Strand, John Davis, esq.

In London-street, 55, Sarah, the wife of John Wolfe, esq.

Elizabeth, the wife of Albert Forster, esq. of South-street, Finsbury-square.

In Weymouth-street, 78, Samuel Virgin, esq. late of Jamaica.

In Marchmont-street, Mrs. Reeve.

In Bloomsbury-square, R. P. Dineley, esq.

At Hillingdon, 86, Mrs. Mary Mapletost, relict of the Rev. John M.

In Sloane-street, Chelsea, 77, Mrs. Anne Greuber.

In Fenchurch-street, 87, John Wilkinson, esq.

In New Bond-street, Mrs. Kinsey.

In Bridgwater-square, 36, Mr. Richard Fothergill.

In Castle-street, Holborn, 80, W. Portall, esq.

In Upper Wimpole-street, 70, S. Turner, esq.

At Highgate, Mr. Wm. Bloxam, of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, eldest son of the late W. B. esq.

In George-street, Portman-square, Mrs. Anne Maria Fitzgerald, relict of Major-Gen. Thos. F.

At Hampstead, 75, Mrs. Watts, the lady of John W. esq.

In Barnard's Inn, 80, Robert Arthur, esq.

In Upper Gower-street, 40, John Poole, esq.

In Carmarthen-street, 56, John Mair, esq. late of Calcutta.

Alexander Muirhead, esq. ruler of the Ballast-office, Ratcliffe-cross.

At Kensington-gore, Charlotte, eldest daughter of John Erskine, esq. of Grove-house.

In St. Paul's Church-yard, Sophronia, the wife of Ashley Pellatt, jun. esq.

Thomas Watson, esq. of Bank-buildings.

At Hammersmith, 27, Mr. Henry Sheargold.

In Cheapside, 29, Mr. Francis Pulleyn.

In the Old Jewry, 35, Mrs. Grace.

In Queen Anne-street, 83, Mrs. Mary Munn, formerly of Napton-court, Herefordshire.

At Stockwell Common, 79, Mr. H. Doughty.

In Lamb's Conduit-street, Miss Eliza Payne.

In Seymour-place, Mary-le-bone, 80, John Hey, D.D. late rector of Passenham, near Stoney Stratford; he was Norrisian



## 274 Deaths in and near London, and Ecclesiastical Promotions.

Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, from 1780 to 1795.

In Laurence-lane, *Mrs. Barton*.

In Upper Eaton-street, Pimlico, 52, *Wm. Shackerly, esq.*

In Grove-place, Hackney, *Susannah Spurrell*, elder daughter of Mr. Jos. S.

In Northampton-place, Hackney-road, 22, *Mr. David Ellis*, deeply regretted by his parents and family for his amiable manners and benevolent disposition.

In New Boswell-court, *Richard Bevan, esq.* barrister-at-law, of the Middle Temple, and a Commissioner of Appeals in the Excise. He was descended from a younger son of the ancient family of Dyffryn, near Neath; and was a gentleman of great professional talents, and of general knowledge, particularly in the history and antiquities of his native country; an affectionate husband, and of a very friendly and hospitable disposition, and an instructive and entertaining companion. His loss is much felt by his nearest connexions, and he is greatly regretted by all his acquaintance and friends.

At Bordeaux, aged 38, *Mrs. Perry*, wife of James Perry, esq. proprietor of the Morning Chronicle. In September 1813, Mrs. Perry was advised by her physicians to go to Lisbon, on account of a complaint on the chest, which threatened consumption. She passed the last severe winter there, receiving the kindest attentions from the limited society into which she entered, by her highly-cultivated understanding, and the gentleness, simplicity, and goodness of her heart. Towards the end of June, being greatly improved in health, and with the flattering prospect of returning to the bosom of her family, she was prevailed on to embark, with one of her daughters (a child), a lady who had accompanied her from motives of inestimable affection, and a female servant, on board of a Swedish galliot bound to Bordeaux. She was advised to this step because, at that time, the coast of Portugal swarmed with American privateers. But alas! they had scarcely crossed the bar of Lisbon, when, in the evening of the very day they sailed, the vessel was captured by an Algerine frigate, and carried to Algiers. On their arrival there, the most pressing message was sent to the British consul, both to his town and country house, but he did not come near them. The Swedish consul, however, exerted himself for their deliverance, and they were hurried off at a moment's warning, without having had the means of laying in a fresh stock of provisions for the continuance of their voyage, all their own having been either devoured or destroyed by the ruffians who were sent on board. By this, and the dreadful consequence of being kept for seventeen weeks in a boisterous sea, with most inclement weather, (literally reduced

to dry musty biscuits and hard pease, without even fresh water to boil them,) Mrs. Perry, with a relapse of her malady, was landed at Bordeaux in the beginning of November, reduced to the lowest state of debility; and there she languished, unable to move either to the south of France or to return home, till she breathed her last. She thus fell a victim to the horrible tyranny that the maritime nations of Europe have fostered by their tame acquiescence. The pirate was well aware that the whole cargo of the vessel, as well as all the passengers, were English, and that in detaining them he was violating the *friendship* (as it is called) which we are dastardly enough to *purchase*; for the captain of the frigate, fearing that his prize might be visited by the English in passing the Gut of Gibraltar, removed all the passengers into his own vessel, and shut them down below whenever a British flag appeared in sight, lest they should be rescued from his gripe. Of the qualities of Mrs. Perry, the best testimony to her character was the influence which the sweetness of her temper, the rectitude and purity of her sentiments, and the elegant endowments of her mind, had on all with whom she was merely acquainted, and the affectionate interest which they secured her in the bosom of her friends. To these friends, to her husband, and her young family, her loss is irreparable.

[*Lady Hamilton*. The treatment of this interesting woman, after her decease, deserves to be recorded as a proof of the brutal superstition which the Catholics had re-established in France. It affords another example of intolerance, similar to that which occurred on the decease of Mademoiselle Raucourt, the actress. It seems that in the village, near Calais, where Lady Hamilton died, there was no Protestant clergyman, and no Catholic priest would officiate, on account of her being a heretic; but this is not all; she was refused Christian burial, and, no coffin being allowed her, the body was put into a sack, and cast into a hole. An English gentleman having heard of this act of bigotry and barbarity, had the body dug up, put into a coffin, and interred, though not in a church-yard.]

### ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

REV. — ROBERTS, master of Uppingham school, to the rectory of Barholm, near Stamford.

REV. DAVID WILLIAMS, second master of Winchester College, to a prebend of Brecon.

REV. MR. CHARLESWORTH, to the rectory of Flowton, near Ipswich.

REV. W. COMPTON, M.A. to the rectory of St. Olave, in Exeter.

REV. EBENEZER MORRIS, to the perpetual curacy of Llanon.

REV.



REV. R. BARTHOLOMEW, M.A. master of the Grammar-school, Exeter, to the rectory of St. Mary Arches.

REV. J. FOX, to the rectory of Barton Mills, Suffolk.

REV. T. COLLINS, B.D. to the rectory of Horsington, Lincolnshire.

REV. WM. PITMAN JONES, M.A. to the perpetual curacy of Seale, Surrey, and to the perpetual curacy of Bentley, Hants.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES, WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

**T**O prove that high rents are the cause of dear bread, and that any additional increase in the rates of importation must directly tend to advance the rent of farms, and still more the price of corn, the Editor of the *Tyne Mercury* gives an instance of the rise of rent in one farm of ordinary land of 129 acres, within 10 miles of Newcastle, as an example. From 1720 till 1783, the rent was 18*l.* a year: in 1784, it was advanced to 93*l.*; in 1792, to 120*l.*; in 1797, to 149*l.*; in 1804, to 190*l.*; and in 1811, to 240*l.* the rent now paid.

Lord Darlington is fitting up a grand saloon at Raby Castle, in the Gothic style, which is considered the most splendid erection in this kingdom.

The Printer of that able and independent paper the *TYNE MERCURY* states that his sale in a late week was 3320. Perhaps there are not ten provincial papers in Great Britain that can boast of an equal circulation.

*Married.*] At Durham, Mr. T. Brown, to Miss Renwick, of Witton Gilbert.

At Newcastle, Mr. John Williams, to Miss Eliz. Kenmir, of the Ballast-Hills.—Mr. William Chambers, to Miss Carter.—Mr. Thos. Waters, to Miss Bedlington.

Mr. John Robertson, of Eyemouth, to Miss Isabella Humble, of Gateshead.

Mr. William Proud, of Deckham's Hall, near Gateshead, to Miss Pringle.

Mr. J. G. Baillie, son of John Baillie, esq. of Chillingham, to Miss Taylor, of Morpeth.

Mr. Wm. McKean, to Mrs. Newton, both of Sunderland.

At North Shields, Mr. John Foster, to Miss Jane Temple.—Mr. Geo. Pattison, to Miss Jane Carr, both of the New Lights.

Mr. John Nixon, of Nook, to Miss Jane Mitchell.

Mr. Francis Anderson, to Miss Hannah Holmes, both of South Shields.

Mr. Anthony Surtees, to Miss Deborah Marshall, both of the Delfes.

At Cliftonhill, Mr. John Milne, to Isabella, daughter of Mr. Faulds, civil engineer.

*Died.*] At Newcastle, at an advanced age, Mrs. Temperley, relict of Mr. T. grocer.—12, Dorothy, daughter of Mr. Bell, of a dropsy, after being tapped 25 times.—73, Mrs. Elizabeth Otway.—49, Mrs. Cameron.—19, Mrs. Williams.—36, Ralph Oliver, of the Ouseburn; he did not exceed

38 inches in height, but was of a robust make, and his head remarkably large in proportion to his stature.—33, Mr. Christopher Nixon.—80, Mrs. Elizabeth Atkinson.—69, Miss Featherstonhaugh, daughter of the late Rev. H. F. lecturer of All Saints.—Mr. Polding, grocer, Bigg-Market, much respected: he was in good health on Sunday, and eat a hearty dinner, soon after which he was seized with an apoplexy, which caused his death.

At Gateshead, Mr. Anthony Hutchinson, clerk to the commissioners of assessed taxes.

At Durham, 65, Mrs. Grieveson.—85, Mrs. Eleanor Dibson.—100, *Jané Maddison*.—82, Mr. Mark Hopper, one of the brethren of Sherbourn Hospital.

At Bishopwearmouth, 25, the wife of Mr. Waddell, surgeon.—99, Mr. Arthur Storey, formerly of Bolden, farmer.

At Sunderland, 104, Mrs. Mary Henderson, of Ropery-lane.—84, same day, Mrs. Mary Henderson, of the Almshouses.

At North Shields, 57, Mr. Matthew Taylor, of the Low Lights.—70, Mr. Christian Ormston.—84, Mrs. Mary Coulthard.—63, Mr. J. Turnbull.—52, Mr. Kirton.—Mrs. George Spencer.—49, Mr. Edward Scott, grocer.

At South Shields, 55, Mr. Lethaniel, ship-owner.—80, Mrs. Isabella Dobinson.—68, Mrs. Thompson.

At East Sleekburn, 101, Mr. Stephen Watson.—At Hexham, suddenly, Mrs. Margaret Wilson; in proceeding from the post-office homeward, she dropped down dead in the street.—At Belsey, 18, Mr. Thomas Best.—At Barrasford, 90, Mrs. Nicholson, much respected.—At Eyemouth, Miss C. Robertson, daughter of the late Robert Robertson, esq. of Brounsbank.—At Haltwistle, 63, Mr. N. Lowes, of Allen's Green.—At Crawcrook, Mr. W. Forster.—At Greatham, 91, Hannah, wife of Mr. John Earl: their united ages amount to 181, and they lived 66 years in the married state.

At Darlington, 23, Mrs. Mary Dove, much regretted.—At Tynemouth, 92, Mrs. Jane Sorry.—At Coldingham, 88, Mrs. Mary Lee.—At Stockton-upon-Tees, 24, Mr. Jacob Walton, of Middleham, Yorkshire.—At Widdrington, Mrs. Wilkinson.

### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The carriage bridge over the river Eden, at Bland's Wath, between Kirkby Stephen and Appleby, is completed.



The premiums from the Kendal Agricultural Society, to the most expert ploughmen, were contended for in a large field behind Sizergh-Hall, on Thursday, March 2d; and, a Boon-plough taking place there at the same time, the assemblage of ploughmen on this occasion was most numerous. About 60 ploughs, each attended by one man and two horses, afforded a curious and interesting sight.

*Married.*] At Carlisle, Mr. Luke Fish, to Miss Mary Graham.—Mr. Robt. Law, to Miss D. Wright.

Rev. Mr. Kettlewell, of Scaleby, to Miss Midgeley, of Cookridge.

At Skelton, Mr. Whitelock, jun. to Miss M. Relph.

At Penrith, Mr. Matthew Barker, to Miss Mary Cowan.—Mr. Joseph Crosby, to Miss Elizabeth Little.

At Kendal, Mr. Ellison, steward at Sizergh Hall, to Miss Harrison, of Lower Levens.—Mr. John Jordan, to Miss Jane Dennison.—Mr. John Barrow, of Crook-Hall, to Miss Mary Noble, of Underbarrow.—Mr. Edw. Bevins, of Sedgwick, to Miss Agnes Dickenson.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Henry Rothery, to Miss Hannah Stainton.—Mr. Joseph Bragg, to Miss Jane Nicholson.

Mr. John Beckton, of Highwooloaks, to Miss Jane Watson, of Skeugh-dyke, near Hesketh.

Mr. John Preston, to Miss Agnes Wilson, both of Wetherslack.

At Ravenstonedale, Mr. John William Slack, of Newcastle, to Miss Ann Atkinson, of the former place.

Mr. Thomas Brunskill, of Munsergh Hall, near Kirby Lonsdale, to Sarah, only surviving daughter of John Atkinson, esq. of Broats, near Blencarn.

Mr. Robert Beeby, to Miss Eleanor McDonald.

*Died.*] At Penrith, 79, Mr. Thos. Garnett.—74, Mr. Christopher Robinson.—66, Mrs. Wilson.—77, Mrs. Jane Lancaster.—63, Mr. H. Salkeld.—71, Mrs. Elizabeth Bell.—83, Mr. John Rawson.—86, Mr. James Scott.

At Carlisle, 80, at the house of his son-in-law Dr. Blamire, Thomas Harrington, esq.—Mr. Robert Thorpe.—74, Mr. Robt. Wilkenson, formerly miller of Notcherly-Mill.—45, Mrs. Jane Lithgow.—42, Mr. David M'Learty.

At Whitehaven, 45, Thos. Phillips, esq. collector of excise.—32, Mr. Peter Wilkinson.—29, Mr. Fraser.—63, Mrs. Eliz. Bouch.—45, Miss Hewson.—35, Mrs. Eliz. Mossop.—Mr. Jas. Witherington, draper.—60, Mr. Joseph Nicholson, one of the Society of Friends.—55, Mrs. Selby, widow.—72, Mr. Thomas Noble.

At Kendal, 25, Mrs. Hayton.—85, Miss Elizabeth Strickland.—67, Mrs. Hoggarth, relict of John H. esq.

At Little Benton, 92, Mrs. Hannah Wig-

ham.—At Backworth, 81, Mr. Geo. Halliday.—At Cultercoates, 82, Mr. C. Hedley.—At Scotby, 88, Mr. W. Sutton, one of the Society of Friends, much respected.

At Stanwix, 70, Mrs. Mary Armstrong, schoolmaster.—At Cleator, 89, Mrs. Ann Borriskill.—At Appleby, 44, Mrs. Rudd.—52, Mr. John Fairer.—At Rawcroft, 69, Mr. Robert Hutchinson.

At Seaton-Sluice, greatly respected, Mr. John Bryers, many years agent to the Rt. Hon. Lord and Lady Delaval.—At Millthrop, Mr. Edward Kitchen, many years a successful practitioner.—At Winster, 77, Mrs. Sarah Ellary, after a confinement of twelve years and five months.—At Kirby-moorside, 65, Mr. John Fletcher.

At Lawrence House, Levens, 52, Mrs. Dudgeon.—At Hole-Beck, 61, Mr. W. Davis.—At Sedbergh, 61, Mary Taylor.—At Orton, advanced in years, Mrs. Margaret Teasdale.—At Ambleside, 68, Mr. Robert Partridge, who for many years acted as guide to the tourists visiting the lakes, &c. in that neighbourhood.—At Berthan, 45, Rev. Mr. Brooks: he, in a mistake, drank in the night part of a bottle of oil of vitriol, instead of medicine, and expired two hours after in great agony.—At Edenhall, Julia, daughter of the late Sir John Chardin Musgrave, bart.

#### YORKSHIRE.

Mr. Blackburn, attorney, of Leeds, was convicted at the York assizes of forgery, and left for execution. A Mr. Wainwright was tried with him.

*Married.*] At York, John Dales, esq. of Malton, to Miss Wetherell.

At Hull, Mr. R. Jenkins, surgeon in the royal navy, to Miss Johnson, daughter of Mr. Jacob Johnson, landing-waiter, of this port.—Mr. J. Brittle Dufty, of Nottingham, to Miss Maria Wood.—Mr. George Lister, commander of the ship Thornton, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Richard Consitt, late of Middleton Wold, near Market-Weighton.—Capt. W. Usher, of the Mary Ann, to Miss Mary Albans.—Capt. George Taylor, of the Swinfleet Packet, to Miss Sarah Kemp.

Mr. Thos. White, to Miss Isabella Rudd, both of Bongate.

Mr. John Jeffrey, commander of the ship Dorothy, of Newcastle, to Miss Booklock.

At Whitby, Mr. Matthew Corner, to Miss Bogue.—Mr. Matthew Barry, to Miss Oxley.

At Snaith, Mr. Thomas Carlill, of Hull, to Miss Sarah Ellis, only daughter of Mr. Ellis, of Pollington.

At Keighley, Mr. John Smith, to Miss Mary Wilkinson.

Mr. Goldthorpe, of Brighouse, near Halifax, to Miss Rigg, of Halifax.

Mr. Joseph Nightingale, of Middup, near Gisburn, farmer and grazier, to Miss England,



England, of Broughton, near Skipton, in Craven.

Mr. French, machinist, of the Theatres Royal Hull and York, to Miss Maria Nuttall, youngest daughter of Mr. N. of Hull.

Mr. Geo. Willson, of Marsh, near Huddersfield, to Miss Abigail Hall, of Quarnby.

At Batley, Mr. William Fourness, to Miss Elizabeth Livesey, both of Brownhill.

Mr. Matthew Bradley, iron-merchant, of Huddersfield, to Miss Fanny Booth.

At Rothwell, John Wilkinson, esq. of Carlton-House, near Otley, to Mary, second daughter of the late Mr. Craven, of Oulton.

Mr. Hurd, of Sandal, to Miss Broomhead, daughter of the late Mr. Broomhead, liquor-merchant, of Wakefield.

John Hirst, esq. of Dodworth, to Miss Horne, of Howell.

At Leeds, Mr. Hudson, of Huddersfield, to Miss Jane Turner.—Mr. Simon Kilham, book-keeper, to Miss Proctor.—Mr. Benjamin Norfolk, of Woodhouse Carr, to Miss Sarah Stead.

Mr. Hallewell, of Great Horton, grazier, to Miss Margaret Beanland, of Fairweather-green, both near Bradford; and, on the same day, Mr. Edward Knight, of Great Horton, woolstapler, to Miss Ann Beanland, twin-sister to the above lady.

Thomas Howard Ratcliffe, esq. to Miss Margaret Silverwood, of Settle.

At Bilton, near Wetherby, Mr. John Wilstrop, of Tockwith, to Miss Spinks, of Nethercars.

Mr. William Almond, to Miss Mary Ann Scholefield, of Huddersfield.

Mr. Frederick Greenbank, of Wakefield, to Miss Bower, of Doncaster.

*Died.* At his seat, Cave-Castle, adjoining South Cave, 60, Henry Boldero Barnard, esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the East Riding of the county of York.

Edward Dyne Brisco, esq. of Wakefield, and Heights'-hall, in Ripponden, near Halifax; an acting deputy lieutenant for the West Riding, and in the commission of the peace.

At York, 39, Mr. John Fisher, sculptor.

At Scarborough, Robt. Boyds, esq. of East Thorpe.

At Sheffield, Mr. Wm. Simpson, of the Tontine Inn.—50, Mr. John Hutchinson, of Attercliffe.—27, Mr. Joshua Jepson.

At Wakefield, 19, in a rapid decline, Mr. Edward Tebbs.—51, Mrs. Clegg, wife of Mr. John Clegg, woolstapler.—At Bentley Grange, near Wakefield, John Cowper, eldest son of Mr. George C.

At Pontefract, at an advanced age, Mr. Bertram, late of Castle-Lock.—41, Mr. Thomas Roberts, of the Elephant Inn.

At Leeds, 28, after a tedious illness, Mr. Aza Townsley, upholsterer.—82, Rev. Mr. Peter Hadden, for upwards of 28 years vicar of the parish, and one of the pre-

bends of Ripon Minster.—Mrs. Pilter, mother of Mr. Robert Pilter, methodist preacher.—Mr. John Briggs.—Mr. James Calvert.

At Bradford, 69, Mrs. Jones, widow of Thomas Jones, esq. surgeon.

At Ferraby, in the prime of life, and deservedly regretted, the Rev. Mr. Thos. Broadbey, of Hull.

At Beverley, 72, Mrs. Middleton, wife of W. Middleton, esq.

At Hull, Mrs. French, wife of Mr. R. French.—67, Mary, wife of Mr. W. Wood.—67, Mr. W. Headley, one of the trustees of the Methodist Society, a member of which he had been upwards of 50 years.—84, Joseph Rennard, esq. many years acting partner in the firm of Thornton, Watson, and Co. sugar refiners; a man of the strictest integrity.—85, Hannah Thorpe, relict of John Thorpe, formerly of Aldborough, and one of the Society of Friends; she answered "life's great end."—69, Mrs. Coultas, after a long and painful affliction.—63, Mrs. Elizabeth Snow.—75, Mr. Geo. Ramsden, for 28 years in the employ of Mr. W. Hebblewhite, and near 30 years one of the church-ringers.—Very suddenly, in a fit of apoplexy, 57, Mr. John Wand, sergeant to the Court of Requests.—67, Mrs. Todd.

At Halifax, 60, C. Hudson, esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace, and a deputy lieutenant for the West Riding.—15, Mary, eldest daughter of John Walker, esq. of Crow-nest.

At Northallerton, the wife of Matthew Crowe, esq. of Stockton-upon-Tees, and daughter of the late Wm. Alexander, esq. M.D. author of the History of Women, &c.

At Kirkby Underdale, 86, Mrs. Bourne, relict of the Rev. John B. late master of the Charter-House Hospital, and rector of this parish.

At Richmond, 97, Mrs. Denham.—21, Miss Simpson.

At Whitby, 42, Mr. Thomas Clarkson, endeared to a number of friends.

At Barton-upon-Humber, 42, Miss Peggy Bygott.—At Holme, 51, Mr. J. Ramsdale.—At Bingley, Mrs. Frances Wilson.—At Thornton-Hall, sincerely lamented, Miss Mary Reed Walsh, governess in the family of E. C. Holgate, esq.—At Farnley, 74, Mr. Samuel Wakefield.—At New Laidis, at an advanced age, Mr. John Pollard.—At Elland, 69, Mr. Joseph Dobson.—At Horsforth, 27, Mr. Jonathan Watson, of Barnby-Hall, near Barnsley.—At Sculcoates, 45, Rev. Richard Patrick, A.M. 20 years vicar of that parish.—At Woodhouse, Mrs. Paley.—At Rothwell, 64, Mr. W. Medley, of London.—At Willow-Lodge, deeply lamented, Mr. John Lodge, third son of the late Thomas Lodge, esq.—At Treeton, Mrs. Faulkner.—At North Ferriby, 30, Mr. George Harrison.—At Sproatley, in Holderness, Mr. J. Wandby, farmer,



farmer.—At Ripon, Miss Elizabeth Jefferson, comedian, sister of Mr. Butler, manager of Kendal theatre.

## LANCASHIRE.

The petition lately presented from Liverpool against the Corn Bill, was signed by 47,868 persons, and was written on 289 skins, measured 511 yards, and weighed upwards of 50lbs.

At a full bench of magistrates at the New Bailey, Manchester, they have come to an unanimous resolution to prosecute with the utmost strictness every individual who should in future be brought before them under the charge of not keeping to the left-hand side of the road with any cart or carriage.

Upwards of a thousand children, cleanly attired, walked in procession from the CATHOLIC SCHOOL to the chapel in Mulberry-street, at Manchester. High mass was celebrated, and a sermon preached by the Rev. E. Kenyon.

*Married.*] Mr. Thomas Richardson, of Bolton, to Sarah, only daughter of G. Oakes, esq. of Leigh.

Mr. Henry Arthur, of Cannock, to Miss Padmore, of Wigan.

Mr. Rogerson, of Manchester, to Miss Fitzwilliam, of Garstang.

John Bowman, esq. of Workington, to Agnes, second daughter of Ralph Brewer, esq. of Ulverston.

Mr. Samuel Ridgway, to Miss Mary Ann Burgess, both of Manchester.

Mr. Joseph Wright, of Manchester, to Sarah, third daughter of John Nash, esq. of Hill-house.

Mr. John Fitton, of Oldham, to Miss Betty Holden, of Highlands.

Mr. Thomas Davis, of Manchester, to Mrs. Scholfield, of Salford.

At Walton, Mr. James Holland, to Miss Rebecca Madding.

Captain David Smith, to Miss Betsey Bunster, of Liverpool.

Major Charles Henry Godby, of the Royal Artillery, to Miss Ward, third daughter of the late Joseph Ward, esq. of Liverpool.

Mr. John Yates, of Bolton, to Miss Alice Edge, of Manchester.

Mr. John Shawcross, of Manchester, to Miss Sarah Rogerson, of Croft's Bank, near Eccles.

At Chorley, Mr. John Wilkinson, of Rochdale, to Miss S. German.

*Died.*] At Liverpool, 54, Mrs. Browns, of Brownlow-hill.—Mr. John Davies, ship-builder; his death was occasioned by a fall into No. 1, Graving-Dock.—76, Mrs. Letitia Pearsons, of Ranelagh-place.—40, Mr. John R. Downie.—44, Mr. Richard Manifold.—56, Mr. James Millan.—84, Mrs. Fletcher.—63, Mr. John Rackham.—52, Mr. Thomas Armstrong.—Miss Mary Allen.—19, Helen, eldest daughter of John Montgomery, esq. of Fulwood Lodge.

At Ulverston, by her clothes taking fire, 69, Mr. Bell.

At Manchester, Margaret, the wife of Mr. Edward Heelis, solicitor.—Mrs. Lancelott.—47, Mr. John Leversage, formerly of Nantwich.—80, Mrs. Sarah Hassal.

At Chowbent, 68, James Affleck; he spent thirty years in the service of one family.

At Bolton-le-Moors, Miss Harriet Pheathan.—Suddenly, Mr. John Smith.

At Salford, Mrs. Birch.—80, Mr. Richard Kay.

At Stretford, Miss Ellen Sotherne Hulme.

At Tenter's House, near Bury, 34, Thomas Yates, esq. a benevolent friend to the poor.

Mr. Jas. Midgley, of Wardleworth, near Rochdale, an extensive flannel-manufacturer, and for the last ten years a member of the Society of Friends. He was justly esteemed for his mild manners and unassuming disposition, which prosperity and riches had not the power to alter.—Mrs. Pilling, wife of Mr. P. of Rochdale; and a few days afterwards, Mrs. Brearly, mother of Mrs. Pilling.—85, Geo. Walker, esq. of Manchester.—59, Mr. Chas. Hopwood, of the Blue Ball Inn, Rochdale.

## CHESHIRE.

*Married.*] At Chester, the Hon. E. Paget, K. B. M. P. brother to the Earl of Uxbridge, to Lady Harriet Legge, sister to the Earl of Dartmouth.

Mr. Jonathan Wood, of Blackburn, to Miss Gilliard, of Chester.

At Sandbach, Mr. Theophilus Mellor, to Miss Barrington, third daughter of the late John Barrington, of Arclid.—Mr. R. Faulkener, to Miss Walkin.

Mr. T. Hudson, of Pownal-Green, to Mrs. Green, of Stockport.

Mr. John Galley, of Congleton, to Miss Joynton, of Astbury.

Mr. Samuel Martin, to Miss Jane Robeson, both of Congleton.

At Stockport, Mr. John Pownall, to Miss Mary Hibbert, of Godly.

*Died.*] At Chester, 17, George, the eldest son of T. Smith, esq. of the Abbey-Green.

At Knutsford, 80, Mr. Thomas James.

At Altrincham, Isaac Worthington, esq.

At Macclesfield, 68, Mr. John Meson.

At Frodsham, 17, Mr. George Sawyer.

—At Ashton Parks, Mrs. Wright, relict of William Wright, esq. of Bank-house, Bolton.

At Runcorn, Mrs. Sothern.—83, Mrs. Oxford.

At Dutton, 78, Mr. W. Whitley.

## DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Parker, of Allesley, to Miss Radford, of Radborne.

At Chesterfield, Mr. J. S. Patchett, to Miss Bennett.

Mr. Eyre, to Miss Blore, of Dale Abbey.



Mr. Robert Crossland, to Miss Ibbotson, of Thorpe.

Mr. Joseph Newton, of Bakewell, to Miss Elizabeth Butterworth.

Mr. D. K. Brett, of Sutton, to Miss Eyre. At Etwall, John Clayton, esq. of Kippax, to Mrs. Stables, widow of the late W. Stables, esq.

*Died.*] At Derby, 39, Mrs. Mason, of Shirley Mill.—Mrs. Sanders.—23, Mr. John Cade, linen-draper.—47, Mr. Roe.—Mrs. Mousley.—27, Mr. John Hopkinson.

At Buxton, Mr. Francis.

At Spondon, 60, Mrs. Sarah Edge.—At Middleton by Wirksworth, 73, Mr. Stephen Hall.—At Chaddesden, 37, Mr. John Holland.—At Wirksworth, Mrs. Heap.—At Belper, 78, Mrs. Spencer.—At New Mills, Mrs. Flemming.—At Whittington, Mr. John Candy.—At Brimington, Mr. William Bingham.—At Scarcliffe, 80, ——— Scorer, gent.—At Kedleston, Mr. W. Salt.—At Windley, 104, Mr. Samuel Dakin.—At Church Broughton, 97, Mr. John Adams.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. William Taylor, to Miss Ann Hutchinson, both of Nottingham.—Mr. G. Baird, Irish linen-merchant, to Mrs. Porter.—Mr. Robert Hawley, to Mrs. Dexter.

Mr. Matthew Stanley, to Miss Clarke, both of Kirkby Woodhouse.

Mr. Thomas Beardall, of Hucknall, to Miss Ann Bennett, of Bestwood Park.—Mr. John Ward, to Miss Ann Morris.—Mr. George Withers, to Miss Ann Brown.—Mr. W. Martin, of Burton Joyce, to Miss Fanny Williamson.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, 74, Mr. George Hickling.—23, Mrs. Line.—64, Mr. George Castles.—Mrs. Knight.—After a few hours illness, 70, Mr. Rich. Topott.—35, Mrs. Musson.—51, Mr. W. Sands.—78, Mr. Thomas Kendall.

At Wysall, 36, Mr. Thomas Griffin.

At Newark, 47, Mr. George Ball.—In the prime of life, Mr. R. Cox.—42, Mr. D. Tailford.

At Mansfield, Jeffery Brock, esq.

At Rempstone, 27, Mr. Nathan Carter, school-master.—At Shipleywood, 96, Mrs. Mary Fretwell.—At Ilkiston, 80, W. Lacey, forty years clerk of the parish.—21, Thomas Crooks.—At Keyworth, 65, Mr. John Shepperson, sen.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

A Lincolnshire Law Society has been formed for the purpose of preserving the privileges and supporting the credit of attorneys; to promote fair and liberal practice, and prevent abuses in the profession; and to adopt such measures as may be calculated to effect those ends, and most likely to secure respect to the professors of the law, as well as to be of advantage to their employers.

*Married.*] Mr. Shepherd, of Ryhall, to Miss Ann Sharpe.

At Louth, Mr. Henry Smith, to Miss Mary Parker.—Mr. Darnell, to Miss Markham.—The Rev. Mr. Matthew, of Deen, to Miss Webster.

At Gainsborough, Mr. Tobias Green, jun. of Great Burdon, to Miss Mary Hewardine.—Mr. Stark, to Miss Mozley, daughter of Mr. John M. formerly a very respectable printer and bookseller.

Mr. Hatfield, jun. of Balderton, to Miss Eliz. Smith.

Mr. Matthew Wilkinson, to Miss Martha Tayton, both of Stamford Baron.

Mr. W. Hudson, to Miss Sarah Riley.

*Died.*] At his seat, Syston Park, Sir John Thorold, many years representative in parliament for this county. His public conduct was always in unison with those Whig principles on which the British constitution is founded. Early in the French revolution, when a fatal delusion induced the people to deprive themselves of the services of many of their most faithful friends, Sir John Thorold, disgusted with the turn which public affairs had taken, and sensible of the insufficiency of a few virtuous and unprejudiced men to stem the torrent of a general infatuation, withdrew himself entirely from public business.

At Stamford, 67, Mrs. Mary Robinson, youngest sister of Mr. Alderman R.—80, Widow Collins.—50, Mr. Robt. Goodwin.—77, Mr. Wm. Scholey Sidney, nearly fifty years a comedian in the Stamford and Lincoln companies.

At Wisbech, Mrs. Elizabeth Bull.

At Lincoln, 68, Mrs. Johnston.—Mr. Stocks.

At Spalding, 30, Mr. John Presgrave.

At Louth, 36, Mary Harniss.—83, Mrs. Holland.—28, Mrs. Trotter.—80, Mr. A. Green, widow.—84, Mrs. Mary Brooks.

At Boston, 42, Elizabeth, wife of Capt. W. Marshall.—25, Miss Lane.—45, Mrs. Stanwell.

At Spilsby, 17, Miss Ann Win.—79, Mr. Hairby Hill, sen.

At Grantham, 17, Miss Frances Gozna.—74, Mr. Richard Kelham.—64, Mr. Jos. Codling.

At Gainsborough, Mrs. Haselwood, wife of C. H. esq.—85, Mrs. Chatty.—25, Lieut. John Evins Trevor, of the 45th regt. of foot, in consequence of a musket-ball at the battle of Thoulouse.

The Rev. Sir Robt. Sheffield, bart. rector of Burton Stathier; he had just succeeded to the baronetcy and the estates connected with it, by the death of his brother, Sir John Sheffield. He is succeeded by his son, now Sir Robert S.

At Ludford, 52, Mr. Allison, a considerable farmer.—At Long Sutton, Mr. Godfrey.—At Chatteris, 80, Mr. W. Seward, an opulent farmer.—At North Thoresby, 72, Mr. H. Wallis.—At Leverton, 41, Mrs. Westland.



Westland. — At Market Raisin, 42, Mr. Wingate, mercer and draper. — At Fishtoft, 25, Mr. John Simpson, nephew of the Rev. John S. the rector of F. — At Brinbrook, 73, Mr. T. Grantham; and a few days after, 65, Mrs. Grantham.

## LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

*Married.*] John Mansfield, esq. of Birstal-house, to Hannah Mary, only daughter of Tho. Harper, esq.

Mr. Robt. Wildbore, farmer and grazier, to Miss Hemsley, of Whissendine.

Thomas Miles, gent. of Leicester, to Miss E. Dutton, of Crewe Green, Cheshire.

Lieut. Henry Richards, of the Royal Montgomery militia, to Miss Mary Ann Hyde, of Lowestoff.

Mr. R. Everard, of Holgate Lodge, to Sarah Freeman, of Grooby.

Mr. J. Sills, of Hinckley, to Mary, second daughter of Thomas Critchley, esq. banker, Macclesfield, Cheshire.

*Died.*] At Uppingham, 85, Mrs. Warren.

At Loughborough, 83, Mrs. Ackley. — 62, Mr. Tho. Yates, schoolmaster. — 32, Mr. John Vickers.

At Oakham, 13, Miss Mary Sus. Baker.

At Hinckley, Mrs. Tyler. — Miss Pridmore, of Mickle-hills.

At Leicester, Mr. Parkinson, surgeon.

At Belton, Rutland, 83, Mr. Spencer, grazier. — At Bilsdon, 74, Mr. Barrett. — At Branston, 78, Mr. John Sumner. — At Paudy, 26, Miss Eliz. Cross; and a few days after, 22, Miss Ann Cross. — At Blaby, Mr. John Freer, a lieutenant in the Leicester-shire militia. — At Keyham, 69, Mrs. Windsor. — At Sileby, Miss Olbeach. — At Thornton, Capt. Buckley. — At Ibstock, Miss Bates. — Mrs. Calladine.

## STAFFORDSHIRE.

The Potteries lately began to resemble the activity and cheerfulness which they exhibited about 23 years ago.

The new North Staffordshire Infirmary is to be built on a central, commanding, and healthy eminence, in the vicinity of Etruria, near the two turnpikes leading to Hanley and Cobridge. The sums collected amount, we understand, to better than 5000l.; towards which the Regent contributed 500l. out of the duchy of Lancaster.

Messrs. Hallen, Cooper, and Homer, iron-masters, at Bradley, have succeeded in reducing to practice their invention of *Wrought Iron Scantling for roofs of houses, joice, rafts, &c.* It is lighter than timber, and full as cheap. The general adoption of the wrought iron scantling will contribute to our personal safety and the security of property.

*Married.*] At Hanbury, Mr. John Hobson, of Ashborne, to Miss Ann Ball, of Bromley Park.

Mr. Humphrey Nash, of Dudley, to Miss Rebecca Langley, of Rugeley.

At Burslem, Mr. Dillon, of Dublin, to Miss Blackwell, of Cobridge.

Mr. Robt. Scarlet, of Newcastle, to Miss Rowley.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Thos. Dean, to Miss Mary Sparrow.

Mr. Taylor, of Kensington, near London, to Miss Burgess, of Penkhull.

Mr. James Newbold, of Longcroft, to Miss Kinbara Armfield, of Birmingham.

*Died.*] At Litchfield, Mrs. Jowett.

At Wolverhampton, 68, Mr. T. Clarke, iron-founder. — Advanced in years, Mrs. Tether. — Chappel Woodhouse, esq. only son of the very Rev. the Dean of Litchfield.

At West Bromwich, 19, Miss Elizabeth Parker.

At Stone, 85, Mrs. Underwood. — 64, Mrs. Harrison.

At Stoke-upon-Trent, 21, Miss Ann Woolfe, much lamented.

At Draycote, 80, Mrs. Sarah Lothbury. — At Dudley, 78, Mr. Benj. Mason, pastor of the Baptist church at the Coppice, in Coseley; he went to bed in his usual health, and was found a corpse in the morning. — At Dunstall, 70, Mr. Tho. Miller.

## WARWICKSHIRE.

A proposed, and of course a very desirable, improvement in the Birmingham and Worcester Canal will shorten the distance from sixty to thirty miles, and reduce the tonnage from 6s. 1d. to 3s. 10d.!

*Married.*] Mr. Rushton, of London, to Miss Sar. Fullford, of Warwick.

Mr. W. Cundell, to Caroline Matilda, daughter of Mr. Stokes, solicitor, Caerweat, Monmouthshire.

Mr. W. Brown, to Miss Ann Evans, both of Birmingham.

Mr. John Oldnall, of Bordesley, to Miss Ann Taylor, of Birmingham.

James Burchell, esq. of New Ormond-street, London, to Miss Mary Theresa Aspinall, of Mozeley.

Mr. Cluley, to Miss Lapworth, of Wyken.

Mr. Wm. Stanly, of Wood-street, London, to Miss Mary Gardner, of Coventry.

*Died.*] At Warwick, 25, Mrs. Heathcote.

At Birmingham, Mr. Robt. Holt. — 55,

Mr. Benjamin Batty. — 19, Miss Mary

Ann Walthew. — At an advanced age, Mrs.

Richardson. — Mrs. Ryder. — Mrs. Ann

Hughes. — Mrs. Herbert. — Mrs. Jones. —

74, Mr. Jos. Mewis. — 74, Mrs. Ann Simp-

son. — 25, Mrs. Eliz. Cooper, much regret-

ted. — 75, Mr. Tho. Walker. — Mrs. Mary

Lloyd, S.F. — 66, Mr. Jos. Cosford.

At Coventry, 57, Mrs. Lapworth. — 90,

Mr. Jos. Rigge, sen.

At Sutton Coldfield, Mr. G. Nevill.

At West Bromwich, 70, Mrs. Sarah

Shenstone.

At Edingale, after a long illness, Mr. J.

Hatchett. — At Edmondscote, 39, Mr. F. T.

Walker. — At Meriden, Mr. John Willday,

sen. — At Darlaston, Mr. S. Bridgwater.

## SHROPSHIRE.

*Married.*] C. Scott, esq. of Eyton, to Miss

Jennings,



Jennins, eldest daughter of Stephen J. esq. of Donnerville.

Mr. T. Boycott, to Miss Eliz. Fletcher, of Coalbrookdale.

Mr. Joseph Morris, printer, to Miss Eliz. Abbot, both of Shrewsbury.

Mr. B. Spilsbury, third son of W. S. esq. of Underton, to Miss Eliz. Sewel, of Bridgnorth.

Mr. Mears, to Miss Harding, both of the Clive.

Mr. Samuel Gellson, of Bishop's Castle, to Miss Mary Fletcher, of Much Wenlock.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Bevan, relict of the late Henry B. esq.—52, Mrs. Acton.—62, Mr. Tho. Ford.

At Whitechurch, 75, Mrs. Gilbert, of the New Grange; and, 21, Miss Gilbert, her grand-daughter.—64, Mr. John Frail Edwards.

At Oswestry, Tho. Vosper, esq.

At Nuch Wenlock, 76, Mrs. Eliz. Jones, wife of the Rev. M. J. rector of Willey.

At Wellington, 40, Mr. E. Collier.—At Neenton, Henry Mytton, esq.—44, Mr. John Teece.—At Minsterley, 45, Mr. W. Edwards.—At Gatacre, 90, Mrs. Gatacre, wife of Edw. G. esq.—At Pontesford, 33, Samuel Heighway, esq.—At Street-lane, near Wellington, 80, Mr. William Aster.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Stoke upon-Trent, Mr. Walklate, of Lane-end, to Miss H. Pegg.

*Died.*] At Stourbridge, 70, Bate Richards, esq.—Mrs. Coltman.

At Stourport, 68, Mr. Tho. Rowley, timber merchant.

At Ripridge Cottage, 59, Benj. Dugard, esq. many years a magistrate for the county of Stafford.—At Ombersley, 52, the Rev. Tho. Langhorne.—At Sarsom-fields, Mr. John Stretch, schoolmaster, S.F.—At Dudley, 88, Mr. Johnson.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] The Rev. Richard Walond, rector of Weston-under-Penyard, and treasurer of Hereford Cathedral, to Susanna, second daughter of the late Wm. Duppa, esq. of Blatchley.

*Died.*] The Rev. Jas. Bullock, M.A. prebendary of Hereford, vicar of Vowchurch and Long Staunton, and magistrate for the county.

#### GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

The woollen manufacturers of this county met at Rodborough—E. SHEPPARD, esq. in the chair—and passed some very judicious and patriotic resolutions in defence of their important interests against the Corn-Bill.

It concerns us to observe, that complaints still continue to be made against the severe discipline of Gloucester goal.

*Married.*] Mr. Jos. Wright, of Manchester, to Sarah, daughter of John Nash, esq. of Newnham.

Mr. John Sims, to Miss Mary White, both of Dursley.

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At Stroud, Mr. Bateman Thornton, of the Field-house, to Miss Ann Okey.

Mr. Samuel Etchells, to Miss Steward, both of Bristol.

At Clifton, E. W. Morse, esq. to Augusta Georgiana, third daughter of the late Francis Adams, esq. of Stockwood-house.

At Newport, William Brewer, esq. to the eldest daughter of the late William Collins, esq.

Francis Wollett, esq. to Elizabeth, the daughter and sole heiress of Edward Prosser, esq. of Usk, one of surviving branches of the Protector Oliver Cromwell.

John Bennett, esq. of Frampton Mansel, to Miss George, daughter of the late Robt. G. esq. of Avening.

Mr. John George, of Minchinhampton, to Miss Geddin, of London.

*Died.*] At Bristol, Mrs. Wright.—Mr. Thomas Ludlow.—Mr. Joseph Herbert, wharfinger.—25, Mr. Edmund Edmund.—In Park-street, 90, Mrs. Lechmere, relict of the late Richard L. esq.—Charles Ridont, esq. of the Royal Fort.—Miss Dorothy Groves.—Miss Mary Biggs.—34, Mr. J. Stone.—Suddenly, Mrs. Sutton; while letting a person out at the street-door, she fell and expired.

At Clifton, John Russ, esq.—William Thomas, son of Charles Mine, esq. surgeon to the Forces.—64, Mrs. Mary Morgan.

At Gloucester, 81, Mrs. Humphreys.—Mrs. Joyce Gibbs.—Mrs. Wood.—Mrs. Wingate.

At the Hotwells, Mrs. Catharine Probyn, sister to the late Edward P. esq. of Winterbourne.

At Cheltenham, 83, Sir Robt. Herries, formerly a very eminent banker in London.

At Chalford Bottom, 55, Lieut. W. Child, R.N.—At Brislington, 72, Mr. Wm. Maberley.—At Frampton on Severn, 34, Mr. Henry Barnard.—At Quedgley, Miss Ann Hawkins.—At Hucclecote, Mr. Chas. Blizzard.—At Shurdington, at the family seat, 78, Mrs. Lawrence, relict of Robert L. esq.—At Siddington, 16, Miss Sutton.—At Wick-house, Margaretta, wife of Chas. Hill, esq.

At Monmouth, 71, Mrs. Roberts.—Mrs. Linsden.

At Usk, John Olive, esq. of Beech-hill.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

The cities of Oxford and Bristol have petitioned against the Insolvent Bill, but we think on erroneous principles.

The convocation granted 500l. from the University chest, in aid of the fund for erecting and establishing a Lunatic Asylum in the vicinity of Oxford.

The late Bishop of London's two gold medals. The subjects for the present year are:—For the Latin dissertation—"Vero probatur esse Religio Christiana, eo quod quatuor Evangelistae inter se discrepent."—For the English—"Every kingdom divided against itself is brought to desolation."

20

*Married.*]



*Married.*] At Oxford, Mr. Peckover, to Miss Mary Stanley, of Ensham.

Mr. T. Slater, of Little Hasely, to Miss E. Sawyer, of Holton.

Mr. Wm. Soundy, to Miss Mary Bartlett, both of Henley.

*Died.*] At Oxford, the Rev. T. Tyrrell, B.D. fellow of St. John's college, Oxford.—Mrs. Young.

#### BUCKS AND BERKS.

A daring and barbarous murder and robbery were lately committed at Dagnall, on the body of Mrs. Mary Hall, who was found murdered in her house.

The surgeon-apothecaries of this county have agreed to petition parliament that they may be allowed to keep one horse exempt from the tax about to be imposed on riding-horses, such horse being actually employed in their profession.

Sir John Dashwood King, M.P. for High Wycombe, on being applied to by his constituents to present their petition against the Corn Bill, replied that he would cheerfully attend to their wishes, and oppose the Bill to the utmost of his power, for he could find nothing to induce him to support it, but *his own private interest!*

The disbursements for the new Royal Cottage at Windsor, are said to be already estimated at one hundred thousand pounds.

*Married.*] Wm. Moss, esq. to Miss Ann Pythers, of Newnham.

Robert Page, esq. second son of Sir Tho. Hyde Page, to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Bowles, esq. of Fitzharris-house, near Abingdon.

*Died.*] At Chalfont St. Giles, Miss Parker.

At Hurley, 85, Nathaniel Micklem, esq.—At Padworth Rectory, Mrs. Hemus, wife of the Rev. Dr. Hemus.—At Compton Marsh, Mr. M. Forty.

#### HERTS AND BEDS.

A free school has been established at Hertford, for teaching the adult poor of both sexes to read.

A numerous meeting of the thread-lace manufacturers of Bedford, Buckingham, and Northampton, took place lately at Newport Pagnel to oppose the resolutions of the House of Commons, for the repeal of the act for the better encouraging the English manufactories; when it was the unanimous opinion of the meeting that the proposed alterations would be ruinous to their interests.

*Married.*] Mr. Frederick Goteslaw, of Amptill, to Miss Brooke.

At Buntingford, Herts. Mr. William Upstone, of Tenby-street, Fitzroy-square, London, solicitor, to Mary Elizabeth, youngest daughter of John Font, esq. of Buntingford.

*Died.*] At Salisbury Hall, Miss Snell.—At Corney Bury, Buntingford, Robert Francis, youngest son of William Butt, esq.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Nursey, to Mrs. Barwell, both of Sutton Bassett.

Mr. Jonathan Robinson, of Stavertan, to Mrs. Smith, of Daventry.

*Died.*] At Northampton, Mr. West, solicitor.—67, Mr. W. Ingham, school-master. At Daventry, Mrs. Litchfield.

At Kettering, Mrs. Mary Briggs, wife of the Rev. George Briggs.

At Gailsborough, 67, Mr. John Nickson.—At Paulerspury, 59, Mr. R. White.—At Stanion, Mr. W. Bell.

#### CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTS.

The newspapers describe the existence of a Typhus fever at Cambridge, which has been fatal in many lamented instances.

The late Dr. Smith's two annual prizes for the best proficient in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, amongst the commencing Bachelors of Arts, were this year adjudged to Mr. Leicester, of Trinity-college, and Mr. Calvert, of Jesus-college, the first and second Wranglers.

The Chancellor's two medals for the best proficient in classical learning, were adjudged to Mr. Waddington, of Trinity-college, and Mr. Owen, of St. John's.

A labourer of Godmanchester was lately committed to the House of Correction, for thrashing barley and leaving the corn in the straw.

*Married.*] At Cambridge, Mr. Walters, to Mrs. Stocker.

At St. Ives, Mr. Jas. Mamby, to Miss S. Parker.

Mr. E. Rayner, of Linton, to Miss S. Ripsher, of Ickleton.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, 69, Mrs. Elizabeth Fordham.—Mrs. Mills, of the Sun Inn.—Alty, M.A. fellow of Jesus-college.

At Newmarket, 91, Mr. North.—16, the youngest son of Mr. Hustler.

At St. Ives, advanced in years, Mr. Shelton.—Mr. Tho. Munsey.

At Newton, in an advanced age, Mrs. Pemberton, relict of Christopher P. esq. receiver-general of the taxes for Cambridgeshire.

#### NORFOLK.

Some misled rabble lately assailed that good man, Mr. Coke, of Holkham, and some other gentleman, at an agricultural meeting in Norfolk. The populace consider improvement as synonymous with speculation, and speculation as the synonyme of monopoly and high prices. The remedy is to encourage small, and discourage large, farms.

At a meeting of the committee for the purpose of carrying into effect the resolutions adopted for the erection of a monument to the memory of the late Lord Viscount Nelson; there were twenty-six votes for the sea-coast, and ten for inland. Mr. Henry Francis was requested to act as secretary to the committee; and Yarmouth, or its vicinity, was determined



mined on as the proper situation for the monument, which is to be a column with appropriate ornaments.

*Married.*] John Wilkinson, esq. of the East India company's service, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of the late T. G. Ewen, esq. of Norwich.

Mr. Alex. Sands, of Hackford, to Miss Eliza Everitt, of Norwich.

Mr. J. Miller, druggist, to Miss Moule, both of Norwich.

At Happisburgh, Mr. Wm. Littleboy, to Miss Julia Gibbs, of Hickling.

Wm. Emmerson, esq. surgeon, to Mrs. Wm. Long, both of Shipdham.

Mr. John Pickthorn, lieut. R.N. to Miss Jessie Russell, of Yarmouth.

Mr. George Mayhew, to Miss Charlotte Hilton, both of Norwich.

*Died.*] At Norwich, 15, Miss Harriet Finch Noverre.—31, Mr. Joseph Hooker, jun.—66, Mr. James Pask.—57, Mrs. S. Haylett.—62, Mr. Adcock.—35, Mrs. Carver.—51, Mr. William Fox.—85, Mrs. Smith.—Mrs. Buckle, relict of the Rev. Mr. Buckle.

At Yarmouth, 81, Mr. Garwood.—96, the widow of the late Mr. Burrough.—73, Mrs. Cath. Sancroft.—63, Mrs. Pitt.

At South Lynn, Mr. Astley.—At All Saints, 91, Mrs. Fleming.—At Little Plumstead, 76, Mr. George Blyth.—At Gorleston, 59, Mr. John Driery, deputy engineer of the port of Great Yarmouth.—At Swaffham, 72, Thomas Forster, esq.—At Swanton Abbott, Catherine, wife of W. Blake, esq.—At Drayton, 105, Sarah Coderham.—At Starston, 34, Mr. H. Burgess.

At Winfarthing, 80, Mr. Samuel George, who was found drowned in a pit near his own house.

#### SUFFOLK.

The agricultural labourers of Gosbeck lately assembled and destroyed two threshing machines.

*Married.*] The Rev. J. Matthews, rector of Hitcham, to Miss Webster, of Dean Place, Northamptonshire.

Mr. W. Cudding, to Miss Hannah Prentice, of Ipswich.

Mr. Daniel Reed, to Miss Lewis, both of Ipswich.

Mr. James Dickenson, of Bury, to Miss F. Mortlock, late of Melford.

Mr. S. Briant, liquor-merchant, of Bungay, to Miss Fowler, of Ditchingham.

*Died.*] At the seat of Sir Windham Doland, of Earsham, Miss Davis.

At Bury, 68, Mrs. Sparke.

At Woodbridge, Amelia Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. Brook, wine-merchant.

At Nettlestead, Mrs. Mary Dynes.—

At Hollesley, Mr. J. Mallows Youngman.

At the Rev. William Clarke's, rector of Norton, 83, Mrs. Jervis, relict of the late Rev. William Jervis, many years the venerated minister of a respectable congregation of protestant dissenters at Ipswich.

This worthy and excellent person was one of the last surviving nieces of the Right Rev. Dr. Lavington, formerly bishop of Exeter. She was a Christian in the best sense of the word, whose life and conduct were strictly in unison with the principles she professed. With a mind upright, innocent, and pure; and a temper well-regulated, tranquil, and serene; she was ever conscientious in the exercise of those domestic virtues which are essential both to personal and social comfort; and in the practical observance of the great duties of humility, piety, and benevolence. In her declining years, she supported the depressions of age, and the gradual decays of nature, with exemplary patience, meekness, and resignation to the disposals of a wise and gracious Providence; while her growing infirmities were soothed and alleviated by the kindest solicitude, and the tenderest attentions, of filial duty and affection. She met the awful approaches of dissolution with calmness and composure of spirit, sustained by humble hope and pious trust in the promises of the gospel, and the inexhaustible consolations of infinite mercy. Thus bearing testimony to the truth and efficacy of those exalted principles which suggested that instructive and affecting appeal,—“See in what peace, the Christian can die!”

#### ESSEX.

A curious circumstance lately occurred at the Battle-bridge mills. On opening the door of the flour-mills, when going by candle-light, the floating particles of flour immediately ignited, and the whole were a complete blaze of fire. The man had the presence of mind to close the door directly, and stop the mills, by which means the blaze ceased, but the cloths were burnt off the reels.

At the Essex Assizes four prisoners were capitally convicted of various murders, and were ordered for execution.

*Married.*] Lewis Doxat, esq. of Layton, to Lavinia, second daughter of Joseph Clementson, esq.

Mr. J. Salmon, of Roydon-hall, Ramsey, to Miss English, of Ramsey.

Joseph Martin, esq. to Miss Mary Ann Stuart, both of Epping.

Henry Warren, esq. of Great Bromley Lodge, Colchester, to Maria, daughter of the late Robt. Burrow, esq. of Starborough Castle, Surrey.

*Died.*] At Rainhall-hall, 43, Sir William Shirley, bart.; by his death the baronetage becomes extinct.

At Manningtree, 28, Mr. W. B. Jarrold.

At Stratford, 67, Mr. Thos. Oliver, of the Grove.

At Alphamstone, 91, Mr. Buttle.

At Nelmes-park, near Romford, the lady of Thomas Harding Newman, esq.

At Laytonstone, 89, Capt. Geo. Burton,



one of the elder brethren of the Trinity-house, and the oldest member of that corporation.

At Colchester, 89, John Kendall, gent. a member of the Society of Friends, universally beloved and regretted, particularly in that town and neighbourhood, of which he had long been a conspicuous ornament. In the early part of life he discovered marks of great piety; and as he advanced to maturer years the religion of his education became the religion of his judgment. His life has been a series of active benevolence; and seldom has there been an association for that object, in his native town, but it has had his countenance and support. Eight apartments for the accommodation of poor widows, built at his expence, will long attest the kindness of his disposition. Neither was his philanthropy confined to these bodies, he had a higher aim, and laboured as a faithful minister to amend the heart; and, on that errand, he several times travelled into Holland and some parts of Germany. He had a high opinion of the usefulness of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and was a liberal subscriber to its funds. Amiable in his private relations, and desirous of becoming useful as an author, he has written and published various tracts in the cause of virtue and religion; and also extracted and edited several works of acknowledged merit. His *Epitome of the Holy Scriptures*, in 2 vols. is much in use; it was not intended, as our author says in his preface, to supersede, but to promote the reading and knowledge of the Scriptures at large, comparing them to "a mine of gold, from which rich treasures have been taken from age to age." His health and strength had been gradually declining for some months; but he had a perfect resignation to the divine will, and, with his faculties unclouded and serene, he has at length escaped the shackles of mortality, and, there is no room to doubt, enjoys a state of existence unspeakably glorious. His remains were interred in the Friends' burial-ground, the 3d of February, attended by a large number of that sect and others, attracted by esteem and veneration for his character.

## KENT.

The decisive part which Lord Darnley took in favour of the Corn Bill, has exposed his property to outrages as well in this county as in the metropolis.

The Ticehurst and Goudhurst banks lately stopped payment.

*Married.*] Matthew Kennett, esq. to Mary, only daughter of Jos. Webb Pilcher, esq. of Dover.

Mr. Edward Cobb, of Faversham, to Mary Anne, second daughter of Thomas Williams, esq. of Abchurch-lane, London.

Capt. James Boxer, R.N. to Miss Dixon, of Deal.

At Barming, Richard Henry Crowell, LL.D. of Doctors' Commons, to Henrietta, fourth daughter of the Rev. Mark Noble, F.A.S. rector of Barming.

At Addington, J. Drake, esq. R.N. to Miss S. Style.

Mr. John Goodwin, of Ramsgate, to Miss Norwood, only daughter of Lieut. N. royal navy.

Mr. Edward Smith, of the Archbishop's Palace, Canterbury, to Miss Harvey, of Sturry.

M. Henry Boldin, of Lisle, in French Flanders, to Miss Claris, of Canterbury.

At Rochester, Mr. Naylor, to Miss Robina. *Died.*] At Canterbury, 62, Mr. John Palmer.—Mrs. Snelling.—86, Mrs. White.—81, Mr. Thos. Bradford.—Mr. Norwood.

At Dover, Mrs. Allen.—Mrs. Woodcock.

At Sandwich, 84, Mr. Edward Burnap, sen.—At Hastings, John Scott, esq.

At Chatham, of an apoplectic fit, 78, John Clarke, one of the Society of Friends.—Mrs. Dunstall.

At Folkestone, 72, Mr. W. Simpson.—76, Mrs. Nickalls.

At Rochester, suddenly, 58, Mrs. Hill.

At Ramsgate, Mrs. Hutchinson.—80, Mr. Thomas Philpot.

At Deal, Mrs. Collard.—74, Mr. Thomas Woodruff, one of the senior common-councilmen of the corporation.—57, Mrs. Burrows.—Mrs. Wells.

At Wilmington, Francis Lucius Austen, esq. eldest son of Motley A. esq. of Kippington.—At Riverhead, James Burling, esq.—At Ashford, 50, Mrs. Tomsett.—At Emly, 33, Mrs. Hower.—Mrs. D. Hunter.

## SUSSEX.

As some labourers were lately pulling down an old stone stair-case, at Battle Abbey, the seat of Sir Godfrey Webster, bart. they found concealed 1600 silver coins of Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth, and King Charles II.

*Married.*] John Sayers, jun. esq. of North Stoke, to Miss Fortescue.

Mr. H. Wilmer, surgeon, of High-street, Manchester-square, London, to Miss Ann Pain, of Lewes.

*Died.*] At Chichester, 26, Mr. R. Mitchell.

At Rye, soon after he landed from the East Indies, Cornet Peat, 17th light dragoons.

At Oving, universally lamented, Richard Green, esq.

At Lewes, 100, David Gaul, esq.

## HAMPSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. James Hedger, to Miss Lord, of Hyde-street, Winchester.

At Milford, near Southampton, Captain Edmund Heywood, R.N. to Miss Anna Maria Rivett, of Milford.

Colonel Maxfield, to Miss Robbins, daughter of John R. esq. of Southampton.

F. Todd, esq. late of the 1st foot guards, to Miss Coles, of Ditcham-grove.

Capt.



Capt. Symonds, R.N. to Miss Lucinde, of Fareham.

Major Foster, of the 38th regt. of foot, to Fanny, youngest daughter of the Rev. Chas. Richards, sen. of Winchester.

*Died.*] At Southampton, 22, Miss Rich, daughter of Sir Chas. R. bart.

At Winchester, Mrs. Ampton. — 22, Mary, second daughter of Mr. Wm. Cave, one of the aldermen of the city. — 27, Mr. John Richards. — 70, Mr. Thomas Collins, one of the brethren of the Hospital of St. Cross, an institution established above 700 years. — 85, Mrs. Makepeace. — 22, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of George Hollis, esq.

At Worting, near Basingstoke, the Rev. Charles Blackstone, A.M. Fellow of Winchester College, and Rector of Worting: Mr. B. was youngest son of the late judge, Sir Wm. B. knt. — At Fratton, Portsea, Mrs. Macbean, wife of Mr. Gilles M. of the R.N. — At Dedham, 65, the Rev. J. Eyre, rector of Sherfield. — At Otterborne, Mr. Gill, father of Capt. G., R.N.

At Gosport, 86, Mrs. Bengfield. — Mrs. Dodge, wife of Mr. A. D. — Mr. William Biley. — At Portsea, 69, Mr. Taber. — At Ryde, Mrs. Wood, sister-in-law to Captain Sir James Athol Wood. — 35, Mr. Wm. Rawkins, jun. of Quarr farm.

#### WILTSHIRE.

The Wilts county meeting, upon the subject of the Corn Bill, was held at Salisbury, on Wednesday, the 14th. It was numerously attended; and the annexed resolution, and a petition to the House of Lords, moved by Mr. HUNT, and seconded by Mr. COBBETT, were agreed to: — "That political corruption, after having exhausted all other sources of taxation, has at last proceeded to the outrageous length of attempting to burden, with a heavy tax, the very bread that we eat, being thereunto urged and encouraged by the false statements of certain rapacious land-owners; that therefore a petition be presented to the House of Lords, praying their lordships to interpose in behalf of this long-insulted and long-suffering nation, in such a manner as to prevent the enacting of any law to prohibit or restrain the free importation of corn."

*Married.*] Mr. John Wm. Wall, solicitor, of Yeovil, to Anne, eldest daughter of the late John Axford, esq. of Eastcourt.

George Bythesea, esq. of Trowbridge, to Miss Glossop, daughter of Francis G. esq. of London.

Plomer Young, esq. lieutenant of the 89th regt. to Miss Harriet Livett, of Trowbridge.

*Died.*] At Devizes, 36, Mrs. Cox, wife of Mr. C. linen-draper.

At Bishopstrow, in the Parsonage, 77, Mrs. Williams, mother of the Rev. W. W.

At Melksham, 60, Mr. H. F. Evans.

At Chedglow, Mr. W. Peacey, an expe-

rienced agriculturist, greatly celebrated for a peculiar breed of sheep. — At Fisbury, Mrs. Mary Wishart. — At his house, the Rev. T. Dennis, minister of Overton and Laverstake: while dining, in perfect health, he was struck with palsy, which terminated his existence in twelve hours. — At Westbury, Mrs. Gibbs, wife of Mr. G. surgeon. — At Winkfield, Miss Amelia Spencer, daughter of the Rev. Edw. S. rector.

In his 46th year, William Dyke, esq. of Woodborough; a man who, to a vigorous intellect, and a cultivated taste, united a large share of that genuine, but regulated sensibility, which imparts dignity, usefulness, and enjoyment, to human life. Living in retirement, and accustomed to reflection, his mind had gradually attained to that elevated independence, in which, opinion rests not on the suffrage of the many for its support, and action needs not their applause for its incentive. Religious from conviction, beneficent from principle, his great aim was 'to be good without pretence;' so that, instead of seeking, under the guise of philanthropy, to gratify self-importance, and the lust of power or notoriety, it was his ambition fitly to discharge the unostentatious duties, and to cherish the unadvertized charities of private and domestic life.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

A flour and bread company is proposed at Bath in guinea shares, on the plan of those at Birmingham, Salisbury, &c. It appears that bread is 2d. the quartern loaf dearer at Bath than at Devizes and Warminster.

The Provident Institution at Bath, appears to have acquired the confidence of those to whom its services are offered. Deposits of from 1l. to 20l. are made in considerable numbers.

At the late Trull ploughing match, near Taunton, Mr. Bancombe, of Gaitchell, completed his three roods, in two hours and four minutes, with two horses.

The Bath and West of England Society have adjudged their highest honorary reward to John Bennett, esq. of Pitt-house, for his Treatise on the Commutation of Tithes.

The town of Ilminster having long been considered as eligibly situated for a market, the measure was established on Wednesday the 14th, under promising appearances.

A distressing accident lately occurred at Mr. Napper's clothing factory at Frome, by the bursting of the steam-engine boiler; by which circumstance five persons were killed, and two severely injured.

*Married.*] Capt. John Banks, R.N. to Eliza, second daughter of — Banks, esq. of Bath.

Geo. Thos. Maddox, esq. to Miss Anne Teresa Maria Cocking, of Bath.

At Bathwick, the Rev. Dr. Davies, to Mrs. Jarman.

Lieut. Col,



Lieut.-Col. Jas. Farrar, of the 81st foot, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Wm. Helgar, esq. of Coker-court.

*Died.*] At Bath, Mrs. Thompson, wife of William T. esq.—Mrs. Battersby, of Berwick Lodge.—Mrs. Sawyer, relict of Admiral S. and mother of Sir Herbert S. commander-in-chief on the naval station at Cork.—71, Mr. James Dunn.—Thomas Roberts, esq. of Charter-house-square, London.—80, Mrs. Sone.—22, Lieutenant Hamilton Blair, R.N. eldest son of Wm. B. esq. of Blair, Ayrshire.—23, Miss E.W. Taunton, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. T.

At Frome, Frances Dawe Wickham, third daughter of Jas. A. W. esq.—Mrs. Clive.—92, Mr. James Watts.

At Wrington, Mr. J. C. Leman, solicitor.—At Yenston, 69, Mr. John Mullins.—At Chard, Mrs. Gunn, wife of the Rev. D. G.

#### DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Saunders, post-master, to Miss R. Deane, both of Wareham.

Mr. Guppy, of Pendomer, to Miss Susannah Purchase, of Halstock.

*Died.*] At Cranborne, 83, Mr. Humby.—At Over Compton, Mrs. Sherren.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

The new line of road from Moretonhamstead to Dunsford, is now open to the public. The high hills are completely avoided, and new and romantic scenes present themselves to the traveller.

*Married.*] Mr. Wm. Deane, of Exeter, to Miss Elizabeth Sowdon, of Whitestone.

Mr. G. Jackson, son of Richard J. esq. of Rydon-house, to Miss S. Freers.

Albany Savile, esq. M.P. of Sweetlands, to Eleonora Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Sir Bouchier Wrey, bart. of Tawstock-house.

At Dartmouth, Thos. Cornish, esq. of Scoble-house, to Miss Brooking, daughter of Nich. B. esq. of South Town.

Mr. R. Tucker, merchant, of Kingsteignton, to Miss Susan Watson, second daughter of — W. esq. of Dean-court.

*Died.*] At Exeter, Mr. Robert Huxham Jenkins, a short time since printer and publisher of the Plymouth Chronicle.—Mr. Wm. Davey, who for many years managed the business of the principal registry, and executed the office of secretary to the Devon and Exeter Hospital; his fidelity, in the discharge of his different employments, was highly meritorious, and he died universally respected.

At Bideford, 50, regretted, Stephen Wilcock, esq. banker.

At Teignmouth, J. A. Ward, esq. late judge-advocate in Admiralty at St. Nevis.

At Stoke, 70, Mr. John Greenway.—At Upton Pyne, after a long and painful illness, 78, Mr. Edmund Roberts.—At Southcumbay-place, 82, John Polson, esq. former-

ly major of his majesty's 68th regt. He closed, in the bosom of his family, a most active and honorable life, the greater part of which had been devoted to the service of his country.—At Millaton, 84, Mrs. Newton, relict of the late John N. esq.

#### CORNWALL.

The magistrates have felt it necessary to take measures for ridding their neighbourhoods of gangs of suspicious characters, who travel about as razor-grinders, tinkers, sturdy-beggars, umbrella-menders, &c. &c.

*Married.*] Mr. John Painter, of Bell Gwennap, to Maria, second daughter of John Moyle, esq. of Chacewater.

Capt. Alexander Williams, of Wheal Duchy silver mine, to Miss Mary Moon, of Well Park.

Capt. W. Knight, to Miss Jane Heathrington, both of Padstow.

At St. Ives, the Rev. W. Spry, B.D. to Miss Bamfield.

Mr. Ellingworth, surgeon, of Fowey, to Miss Sewell, of Penryn.

*Died.*] At Penzance, 26, Lieut. John Robert Colman, R.N. late first lieutenant of H.M.S. Inconstant.—49, Mrs. Margaret Penberthy.—88, Mrs. Sarah Lander.

At Falmouth, Miss Mayn.—75, Mr. Walter Rice.

At East Looe, 98, Mrs. Bray.—At West Looe, 54, Mr. Thomas Augear.

At Penryn, 62, Mr. Jonathan Hornblower, an eminent engineer, whose loss his native county will long have to lament whilst she looks around on the numerous monuments of his skill and genius. His comprehensive and capacious mind embraced the whole circle of the arts and sciences; and there is scarce one which has not received improvement from his hand, or light from his understanding. With the clearest and most correct arrangement of ideas, he possessed a facility of invention scarcely to be paralleled in the history of man; which enabled him to produce those wonderful and stupendous machines that do honour to the ingenuity of human nature, and will hand down his name to posterity in every country where art and science shall be revered. Though no man was a sounder theorist, yet, like a true philosopher, he endeavoured to ascertain every thing by practice; and the numerous and useful experiments, in which his whole life was employed, furnished him with a rich fund of practical knowledge, on which he could, at all times, draw, as on an inexhaustible bank. Perhaps, no one ever equalled him in knowledge of the strength of the various materials employed in art; from whence he derived that beautiful proportion so justly admired in every thing which came from his hand. In his works are to be seen no meritorious ornaments; but they are marked by all the simplicity



licity of an unvitiated taste that stamps them for his own. No study was too abstruse for an intellect, perhaps, as clear as ever man possessed; and no science so profound, that he did not attempt to sound its depths. His scientific reading was very extensive; and he at all times expressed himself with unaffected simplicity, and in that clear and nervous language of genius, which commands attention from the most fastidious and polished ear. Thus eminent as a philosopher, he was still more estimable as a man. Bred up to the baptist-persuasion, he was firm in the belief, and strict in the observance of its tenets; yet, without one spark of bigotry, he was liberal to the opinion of others. Upright and just in all his dealings, he ever presented himself 'the best and noblest work of God—an honest man.' The urbanity, simplicity, and native polish of his manners, were his ready passports into all societies, when his conversation was, at all times, a treat from which few could retire without becoming wiser or better men. As a father and a friend, his worth is best estimated by the tears of those who feel his loss. If it be observed, that this character of him is from the pen of friendship;—it is not denied; but, it should also be remembered, that it comes from one who, during nearly forty years' intimate acquaintance with him, knew every sentiment of his heart; and is, therefore, best qualified to estimate its value; and who, during all that time, never knew him guilty of one dishonourable or immoral action; nor did the writer ever meet with a man more exempt from the failings incident to human nature; and, consequently, whose life stands less in need of the deceptive language of panegyric, or the softening hand of extenuation. With a pleasing person, Mr. Hornblower enjoyed, for many years, a sound constitution—the gift of temperance; but, alas! the mortal frame too soon yielded to the workings of an ardent and active mind. Intense study brought on complaints which baffled the skill of medicine, and left science to regret the fall of one of the fairest pillars of her temple, and his friends to lament and admire the closing scene of an useful and exemplary life!

## WALES.

At a meeting of the trade of Swansea, J. Jeffreys, esq. of Portreeve, in the chair, it was resolved—That the issue of government copper-coin, in Swansea, is sufficiently abundant to render copper-tokens unnecessary; and that the quantity of copper-tokens now in circulation is become very excessive, and subjects the trade to great inconvenience, trouble, and expence, and ought therefore to be discontinued.

Mr. SAMS, a teacher of mnemonics, lately taught two boys of the Lancaster school at Swansea, in a few hours, to conjugate a French verb, and make other recitations

on subjects with which they were previously unacquainted.

*Married.*] Matthew Bowen, esq. of Penybenglog, to Martha, youngest daughter of the late Rd. Perkins, esq. of Llanhidian, Pembrokeshire.

The Rev. John Lloyd, head master of Denbigh grammar-school, to Miss Mary Jones, second daughter of the late Thos. J. esq. of Llanio.

Mr. Price, of Holyhead, to Miss Evans, of Tre'r-gof, Anglesea.

At Robeston Wathen, Pembrokeshire, Mr. James Rogers, of Minewear-hill, to Miss Elizabeth Rees, of Causton.

At Wrexham, the Rev. Archdale Wilson Taylor, student of Christ Church, Oxford, to Catharine, youngest daughter of the late Rev. John Briggs, chancellor of Chester.

Rev. Hugh Williams, dissenting minister, to Miss Ann Evans, of Llanelly.

*Died.*] At Landaff-house, Sarah, the wife of the Rev. Powell Edwards.

At Tenby, 51, Miss Diana Evors, granddaughter of Sir John Pryce, of Newton-hall, in the county of Montgomery.

At Beaumaris, 71, Mrs. Price, second daughter of James Briscoe, esq.

At Bala, 16, Miss Elizabeth Davies.

At Gredington, 29, the Right Hon. Lady Kenyon.

At Denbigh, 45, Thomas Waring, esq.

At Carmarthen, 20, Mary, second daughter of Mr. David Morley.

At Begelly-house, Pembrokeshire, 69, James Child, esq. many years an active magistrate for that county.—At Dale, at an advanced age, Mr. John Lewis.—At Moreton, near Tenby, 84, Owen Thomas, esq.—At Kilgerran, 66, Mrs. Bowen, sister to Sir Erasmus Gower.—At Jordaston, near Tenby, at an advanced age, universally beloved, George Locke, esq.—At Garthen-lodge, Denbighshire, 63, Edward Rowland, esq.—At Baynham-hall, Radnorshire, Chas. Walwyn Trumper, esq.—At Trewern, near Narberth, the youngest daughter of John Beynon, esq.

## SCOTLAND.

*Married.*] Duncan Campbell, esq. of Balcargine and Glennir, to Miss Elizabeth Dreghorn Dennistoun, third daughter of James D. esq. of Colgrain.

*Died.*] At Edinburgh, William Roxburgh, M.D.F.L.S. He was a surgeon on the Madras establishment, and many years chief botanist to the Hon. East India Company, at their botanic garden at Calcutta. He was also a principal co-operator with Sir Wm. Jones, Warren Hastings, Lord Teignmouth, &c. in establishing the Asiatic Society, and highly esteemed for his scientific attainments, of which his celebrated work, entitled "Coromandel Plants," affords a brilliant example.

## IRELAND.

The Archbishop of Cashel lately refused to consecrate the new church erected at Cacer,



Caher, on account of its not being built due east and west, as the canons require!

*Married.*] William Brown Kersteman, esq. major of the 10th regt. of foot, to Susanna Faulkner, daughter of the Rev. John Ambrose, D.C.L. of Mount Ambrose, county of Dublin.

At Armagh, by the Lord Bishop of Down, Thomas Knox, esq. member for the county of Tyrone, eldest son of the Hon. Thomas K. and grandson to Lord Viscount Northland, to Miss Stuart, daughter of his Grace the Primate of Ireland.

*Died.*] At Limehill, in the county of Galway, 115, Mrs. Donoghue, relict of the late Mr. Stephen D. Until a few days previous to her death, she was able to transact every domestic concern.

#### INCIDENTS AND DEATHS ABROAD.

The plague last year at Smyrna was unusually malignant. In June, upwards of a thousand were buried in one day, and one-third of the inhabitants left their dwellings and the town. Some compute the number of deaths at 50,000; others at 30,000; out of 150 to 180,000 inhabitants.

Scilla, Upper Calabria; Jan. 15.—Yesterday morning, the lightning struck the fortress of this city, and set fire to an immense magazine of powder, situated on the side next the country. The explosion was dreadful, and fifty-eight subaltern officers and soldiers were buried in the ruins, which fell with a horrible crash on the lower quarter of the city, killed thirty-three individuals, four men, five women, and twenty-four young girls, who happened to be assembled.

*Died.*] At Vienna, the Prince d'Arenberg; who lost his life by the following accident: a very spirited horse, which he was riding, reared and threw him: his head was nearly laid open, and the horse, with a single kick, broke several of his ribs. He was conveyed, in a lifeless state, to the house of his brother-in-law, Prince Schwartzenberg.

At Geneva, of an inflammatory fever, 34, the Rev. Thos. Carr, M.A. son of John C. esq. of Skipton, banker.

At Nice, 36, Wm. English Barnes, esq. of the Middle Temple, and one of the counsel of the Oxford circuit. He edited Judge Bayley's Treatise on the Law of Bills of Exchange—a book of acknowledged merit and of general use.

At Gottingen, C. G. Heyne; with whose merits, as a classical editor, Europe at large is well acquainted. His reputation is founded on his intimate and extensive acquaintance with ancient literature, and the excellent editions he published of several classic authors, Greek and Latin. He was especially distinguished by a new method taken to illustrate ancient writers. Having

begun his study of antiquity with the poets, he was most struck with the poetical aspect of his subject; and the beauties of the ancients occupied his attention, more than their difficulties, whether of grammar or of prosody. He investigated the genius, mind, talents, and taste of his author; and valued more an elucidation of the merit, or poetical sense of a passage, than the force of a conjecture, by which the literal sense was varied. He felt, that the study of mythology is inseparable from that of poetry, and he discovered in the different *mythes*, or historical fables, the traditions of different tribes of the human race. In his hands this science became a supplement to the history, the philosophy, and the arts of a people. The arts in particular engaged his attention; and after estimating the numerous *opuscula* which he devoted to this department of archæology, it becomes doubtful whether he or Winckelman had the most exact or the most extensive acquaintance with antiquity. As librarian to the University of Gottingen, Heyne introduced into his department a spirit of order and economy, in union with an uninterrupted activity. When the library was first placed under his care, it contained not more than 50 to 60,000 volumes; at his death the number was at least 200,000. And, if all the labours which filled the life of this illustrious man be taken into the account, his numerous works, his duties as administrator of the concerns of the University, with a correspondence estimated by his biographer at a thousand letters yearly, it becomes difficult to conceive how he could discharge the whole of his occupations. His general disposition shewed extreme vivacity; his impressions were strong, and instantaneous; he was occasionally subject to anger, but it was soon over. He had been formed in the school of adversity, and took a pleasure in relieving the unfortunate; what he bestowed, not seldom exceeded his means, but his most valuable services were his councils, his recommendations, and his influence exerted among the great.

At sea, the Rev. Dr. Coke, an eminent preacher among the methodists. After having devoted a great part of his life and fortune in the superintendence, extension, and support of the Methodist missions in the West Indies, he had, in the decline of life, with unexampled devotedness to the love of mankind, availed himself of the liberty given by the late Act of the legislature, to establish missions in Ceylon and Java. He died at sea, on the 3d of May, within a few days' sail of the country which had so large a share in his pious regards.

On the banks of the Tigris, 29, William Chavasse, esq. of the Madras establishment.

In our last, p. 101, in Mr. LOFFT's Communication, for 'or graceful,' read 'and graceful.'

Several acceptable communications came to hand too late for insertion this month. Answers to sundry enquiries will be given in our next.